

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS  
Cloudy. Temp. 10-12°C. Wind: N.E. 20-30 km/h.  
Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 11-13°C. Wind: N.E. 20-30 km/h.  
TOMORROW'S TEMP.: 11-12°C (52-54).  
NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 1-3°C (34-37).  
TOMORROW'S TEMP.: 4-6°C (38-42).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

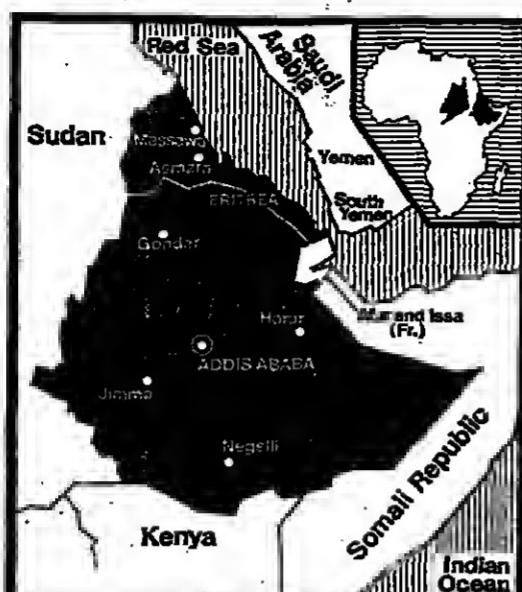
Austria	10	10
Belgium	12	12
Denmark	8	8
Eire	11	11
France	14	14
Germany	12.0	12.0
Great Britain	12	12
Greece	14	14
India	28	28
Italy	20	20
Iraq	12	12
Luxembourg	16	16
Morocco	20	20
Netherlands	12	12
Norway	12	12
Portugal	10	10
Spain	12.5	12.5
Sweden	12.5	12.5
Switzerland	15.0	15.0
Turkey	12	12
U.S. Military (EUR)	10.0	10.0
Tunisia	12	12

No. 28,594

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21-22, 1974

Established 1887

## Ethiopia Plans Socialist State, 1-Party System



ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 20 (UPI) — Ethiopia's military rulers announced today that they would run the country into a socialist state with a one-party system, strict government control of most of the economy, and collective management.

In a key policy statement read over Radio Ethiopia exactly 100 days after the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and ended 2,000 years of feudal rule, the Military Council said it would reconstruct the country in line with its motto "Ethiopia Tidem" ("Ethiopia First").

"Ethiopia First means Ethiopian socialism," the statement said. Socialism means equality, the right to guide one's own destiny, the right to work and earn."

Today's statement was the first public indication of the council's political leanings, although there had been speculation that it might adopt a form of socialism similar to that of Tanzania.

## RA Offers a Holiday Truce, Proposes Permanent Peace

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Irish Republican Army today declared Christmas holiday cease-fire of days in its offensives in Britain and Ireland and put proposals to the British government for a permanent peace.

The Provisional IRA's move as received with caution. Factions in Britain and in Northern Ireland showed different reactions to the guerrillas' terms. In a statement in Dublin, the republicans announced a "suspension of operations" from mid-light Sunday through Jan. 2. Meanwhile, Scotland Yard vowed to hunt down IRA bombers without letup even during the truce.

Police blame the IRA for a bomb campaign that has killed 10 persons and injured 217 in attacks in England during the month.

The last blast in England before the cease-fire announcement, took place last night near Belfast, the biggest department store in London's busiest shopping area, Oxford Street.

The bomb—100 pounds of explosives packed in a car—shattered shop windows over a 100-foot radius, slightly injuring 10 persons. It was the biggest A bomb in England in the recent campaign.

The number of casualties was down by the action of policemen who quickly cleared the scene of shoppers after a woman in an Irish accent telephoned a warning.

A few hours after the truce announcement, four bombs exploded in Belfast in what a police officer described as the terrorists' final blow before the truce ends.

Two stores and a pub were damaged in the blasts.

Police said that half-hour telephone warnings were given and that the areas were cleared before

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Discussing Ford Accord, Other Summits

## Giscard Says Shah 'Misunderstood' Gold Pact

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that the Shah of Iran had "misunderstood" the tacit agreement on fixing a new price for gold, and that it would not lead to a collapse of the Western monetary system as the Shah charged yesterday.

Speaking on the results of his

Europe is puzzled by Shah's sharp opposition to any revaluation of gold. Page 2

recent summit meetings, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in a television interview that he had not agreed with President Ford in "attempting to revalue the dollar of old," but that their second implying allowed central banks to buy gold at its market value.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi's protests in an interview yesterday were accompanied with a threat

to raise oil prices if the Western countries increased the gold price.

"It was a misunderstanding," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said tonight. "The Shah thought we wanted to organize an increase in the price of gold. It is not that at all. It is simply allowing gold to be held at its true value."

Earlier today, France had announced that it would revalue its dollar early in the new year.

At the present official price of \$42.22 an ounce, French official holdings are worth 19.4 billion francs (about \$4.35 billion). The revalued price will be close to the present market price of \$1 an ounce, and will increase the value of the French gold more than four times, to 78.4 billion francs.

Officials here suggested that the Shah's comments were made because Iran has traditionally kept so little of its reserves in gold. The International Mon-

etary Fund figures from last September showed that of total reserves of some \$6 billion, Iran had only \$155 million in gold at official prices.

The Martiniq agreement would allow countries, if they chose, to value gold at the market price. The United States, with some \$11 billion in gold, announced this week—in a move that surprised many observers—that it may consider revaluing next year.

The West Germans and British have been more reticent about revaluing the metal. Italy, with \$3.8 billion in gold, reached an agreement with West Germany earlier this year allowing its gold to be secured by Italian gold valued at market price.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave an hourlong fireside interview to newsmen and to the nation to explain results of his recent summit conferences with Soviet

European and American leaders. He denied charges that he had given in to the United States on energy during last weekend's Martiniq meeting.

"I don't believe in talking about winners and losers," he told the newsmen interviewing him. The essence of the Martiniq communiqué was the paragraph in which the United States agreed that a consumer-producer meeting could take place.

"As for the consumers meeting among themselves," he said, "we have always believed in that."

He said he thought there had been a change in the U.S. attitude of oil prices from a year ago. "Last year the U.S. objective was a lowering in price. The objective today is to encourage the development of their own resources and for that they would like a small price reduction, not an important one."

Asked if his election last May

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

had led to a revaluation of the dollar, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he had no objection to it. "We have to live with the market," he said. "It is not a question of us accepting or not accepting it."

The man who killed the wife of President Chung Hee Park in August during an attempt on the president's life was hanged here today.

The Justice Ministry said that Mun Se Kwang, a Korean who had lived in Japan, was executed in a Seoul prison. The hanging occurred three days after the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence.

According to the ministry, Mun expressed his sorrow to the President and the Korean people for the killing of Mrs. Park at a National Day ceremony here on Aug. 15. Mun fired pistol shots at the President, missing him but fatally hitting his 48-year-old wife.

He was later convicted of acting under orders from two North Korean agents operating in Japan, one of them a leader of the Korean Presidents' Association in Japan, a pro-North Korean group known as Chosen Soren.

Mun, who lived all his life in Japan, died in his will that he would not have committed the crime had he been born in Korea, the Justice Ministry said.

"I was a fool to be deceived by Chosen Soren into committing such an offense and I deserve death," he was quoted as saying.

Mun's attempt on the life of Mr. Park touched off a serious diplomatic dispute between South Korea and Japan. The South Korean government held Japan responsible and asked for a crackdown on Chosen Soren.

After a month of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul, the two countries ended the dispute in late September when a Japanese court said that its government would control anti-South Korea activities in its country.

After who would have been 23 next Thursday, received his death sentence Oct. 19 and the sentence was upheld on Nov. 20.

Meanwhile, the police today

fired tear gas at demonstrators in southwestern Korea who were calling for a revision of the constitution according to news reports reaching here.

The leader of the opposition New Democratic party, Elm Young Sam, led about 100 party members in a 20-minute march in Kwangju City.

Retaliatory Raid

After the march was broken up, a group of pro-government war veterans stormed the party's headquarters and pulled down a signboard.

The disturbances followed a speech by Mr. Kim calling on Mr. Park to step down. He said the root cause of all political problems in South Korea lay in Mr. Park's "protracted dictatorial rule" and said there could be no easy solution without amending the constitution.

But Premier Kim Jong Il also in Kwangju last night categorically rejected any such revision.

## Sworn In After House Vote

# Rockefeller Takes Office; Ford Says He's Delighted

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was sworn in last night as the 41st Vice-President of the United States.

He was administered the oath by Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger in a televised ceremony—the first ever made from the Senate chamber.

He became Vice-President one day short of four months after his nomination by President

• Rockefeller is seen able to invigorate vice-presidency. Page 2.

Ford, who escorted him to the Senate. Members of Mr. Rockefeller's family, the Congress, the Cabinet and New York State dignitaries were among those who witnessed the ceremony.

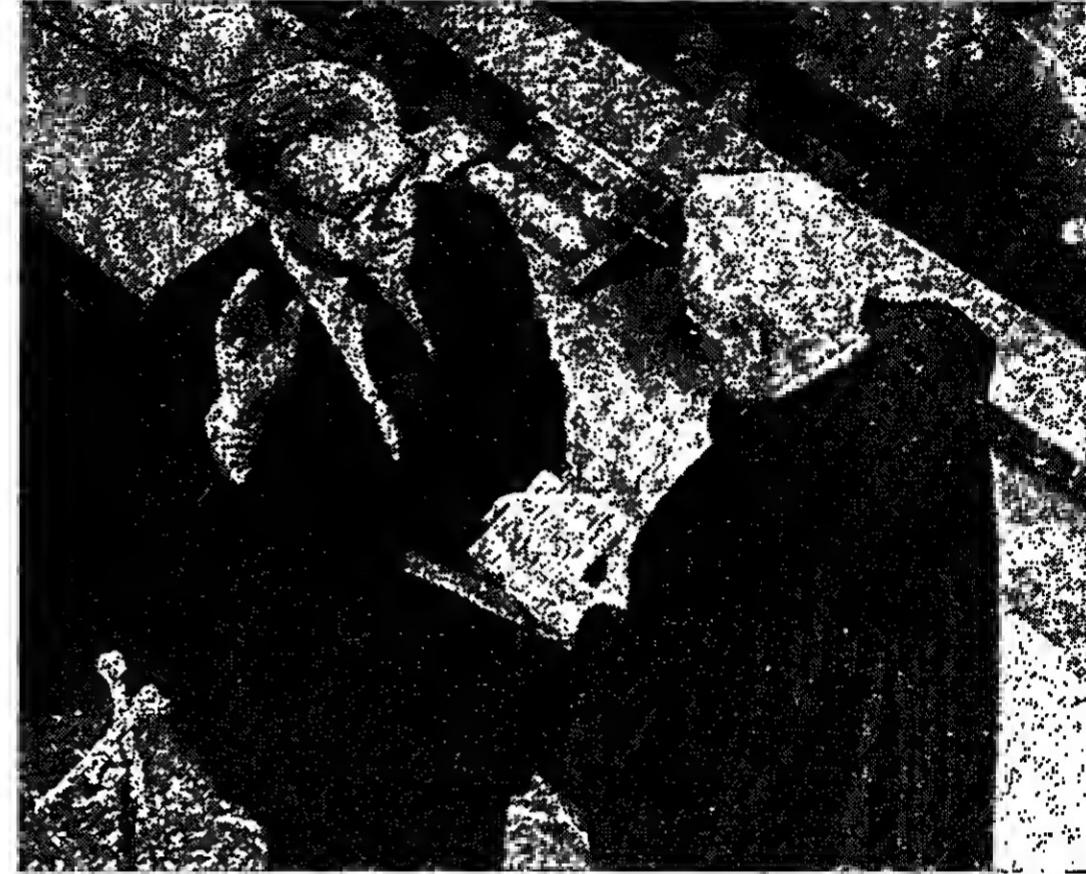
The 68-year-old former New York governor, the second man to become Vice-President without a public vote, took office after the House completed congressional approval of his nomination by a vote of 287 to 123. The Senate approved Mr. Rockefeller by a vote of 90 to 7 last week.

Ford Statement

Immediately after the confirmation vote, the White House issued the following statement by President Ford:

"I am delighted that Nelson Rockefeller has been duly confirmed today to be the 41st Vice-President of the United States. I congratulate him and look forward to his participation and assistance in the administration."

"I commend the House of Representatives for its confirmation vote today, and the Senate for its vote earlier. Members of the 93d Congress have rendered a service to the nation by filling



Nelson Rockefeller takes oath from Chief Justice Warren Burger.

## Rockefeller Is Late for First Day Of Work as President of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Vice-President Rockefeller was late for work this morning.

Delayed by Washington traffic, the new Vice-President missed the opening gavel and morning prayer before taking over his duties as presiding officer of the Senate. He arrived five minutes late.

Mr. Rockefeller later disclosed reports that he would be the major power in the Ford administration. He told newsmen: "I'm not going to pose a problem for anybody. I want to do as quiet and helpful and only do that which is appropriate and useful to the President and the people of this country."

He also said that inflation and recession were the major problems facing the nation, adding, "I want to do whatever President Ford wants me to do to help him with his programs on these problems."

The campaign provides for 60,000 students and teachers to go into the countryside to explain the aims of the Military Council and instruct the rural population on such subjects as basic health care and improved farming methods.

The Provisionals warned that if the British government did not give a satisfactory reply to its proposals by midnight Jan. 2, "the Irish Republican Army will have no option but to resume hostilities."

The proposals are believed to include demands for a British land reform as its major preoccupation and has said that intensive studies are under way for a new system.

There has been no indication of exactly what the military envisages, and for the tenant farmers—who make up the majority of the population—nothing has changed so far.

The Premier spoke after mill-

ary sources in Tel Aviv reported that Egyptian submarines and missile boats have sailed through the Suez Canal, indicating that the waterway would soon be effectively open to traffic.

U.S. Television Interview

Responding to an interview by Mr. Sadat over American television yesterday, in which the Egyptian leader said he wanted to reach a peace with Israel, Mr. Rabin told a businessman's luncheon:

"I would phrase my question to him this way: If you really want peace, why do you just say so for propaganda purposes on American television?

"Why do you not rather take a real concrete step?" Mr. Rabin said. "Let us sit together, in the presence of others, with the purpose of the meeting and the dialogue being a peace between Egypt and Israel."

"I don't believe in talking about winners and losers," he told the newsmen interviewing him. The essence of the Martiniq communiqué was the paragraph in which the United States agreed that a consumer-producer meeting could take place.

"As for the consumers meeting among themselves," he said, "we have always believed in that."

He said he thought there had been a change in the U.S. attitude of oil prices from a year ago. "Last year the U.S. objective was a lowering in price. The objective today is to encourage the development of their own resources and for that they would like a small price reduction, not an important one."

Asked if his election last May

did not agree to open a corridor through its lines for passage of United Nations food and water supplies.

Gen. Dayan said the United States made the threat because it wanted to avoid a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and to show the Arabs that it could extract concessions from the Israelis.

In Washington, the State Department today refused to discuss

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## And Heads for Adjournment

## Congress Approves the Trade Bill

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The 93d Congress headed for adjournment tonight after both houses passed the comprehensive trade reform bill, which links U.S. trade concessions for the Soviet Union to the easing of emigration restrictions.

The measure, which had been delayed for 20 months over the emigration issue, was considered a top-priority item by the Ford administration.

Members of the House and by 72 to 4 in the Senate.

The measure now goes to the White House, where it is certain to be signed by President Ford.

It was the last major piece of legislation undertaken by the Congress. Only a tax bill, a social services measure and a handful of minor items remained to be cleared before Congress was to adjourn.

The major thrust of the trade bill is to grant the President wide powers to reduce trade barriers in preparation for a new round of international trade talks, which have been delayed pending congressional passage of the emigration measure.

The deadlock over the emigration issue was broken last month with a compromise worked out by Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Under the agreement, long-term, low-cost trade credits and most-favored-nation tariff treatment would be granted to the Soviet Union in exchange for a new round of international trade talks, which have been delayed pending congressional passage of the emigration measure.

In Wednesday's speech, the Ford administration said that the measure now goes to the White House, where it is certain to be signed by President Ford.

Senators Jackson, Ribicoff and Javits called the Soviet reaction a face-saving measure. They insist that the conditions concerning emigration would be met. They added that U.S. concessions on trade would be cut off if the conditions were not met.

## Bullion Markets Unsettled

**Europe Puzzled by Opposition Of Shah to Revaluing of Gold**

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Europeans were perplexed yesterday that any Western plans to revalue gold reserves could lead to higher oil prices and the possible collapse of the world's monetary system.

The Shah made the statement in an interview in Tehran following an agreement in Martinique last weekend between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that countries should be free to revalue their gold reserves at market rates—currently about four times the government-set price of \$42.22 an ounce.

Bullion dealers said the European gold markets were unsettled

by the Shah's warning, but trading was light and the price of gold closed almost unchanged at \$185 an ounce. On the foreign exchanges, the U.S. dollar strengthened against major European currencies.

## Bookkeeping Matter

Common Market officials in Brussels said they could not understand the sharpness of the Shah's reaction to what they said was no more than a bookkeeping operation, pointing out that Italy's gold stocks have been revalued for some time as the basis for a big loan from West Germany.

Similar action by other Western countries could help them pay their oil bills without forcing them to cut down heavily on imports and risk a depression, the European Economic Community sources said.

They said they could not see how the situation of the oil-producers could be worsened by Western nations treating gold like silver or any other commodity, buying and selling at world market prices.

Oil producers are mostly acquiring dollars, not gold, an EEC official said, and the value of the dollar is not affected much by fluctuations in the gold price. A billion dollars still buys as many schools or fighter planes, no matter what the price of gold, he said.

This view was backed by British financial analysts. Sir George Bolton, a senior official at Lloyd's Bank International, said that gold should be treated just as any other commodity, rising and falling in accordance with supply and demand.

## In for Trouble

However, Sir Frederick Catherwood, director-general of the British Institute of Management, said: "We are in for a certain amount of trouble if we cannot produce a stable system which the Arabs and Iran can trust."

Financial Times correspondent Richard Johns speculated that the Shah was worried that in spite of the enormous rise in Iran's oil revenues, it has few gold reserves and may have to continue borrowing abroad to finance its big spending programs.

Business editor John Palmer of the *Guardian* said financiers were especially puzzled by the Shah's outlook since it was easily within his power to demand gold in payment for oil if he feared a world paper-currency collapse.

## Rome-Tehran Accord

ROME, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Italy and Iran have signed an agreement expected to open the way for Italian technological aid to Iran in exchange for help in reducing this country's huge balance of payments deficit, it was announced today.

The accord culminated a four-day visit to Iran by Italian President Giovanni Leone, which ended yesterday. A joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit specified that a financial agreement to be drawn up in the near future would provide for "the rapid carrying out of development projects which Iran intends to grant to Italian companies... which would allow for joint economic cooperation in the Third World."

Two policemen arrived shortly before 2:30 p.m., the witnesses said, and one of them inspected the car while the other carried the paint can to his patrol car parked across the street.

The can blew up while the policeman was trying to pry off its lid inside the patrol car.

The blast demolished the petrol car and shattered the glass front of a hairdressing salon opposite the car, and windows in a nearby five-story office building.



Soldiers of an East German honor guard stand at attention during an East Berlin ceremony Friday in which John Sherman Cooper officially took up his new post.

**Cooper Presents Credentials to East Germany**

BERLIN (AP).—Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, the first American envoy to East Germany, presented his credentials today to Chief of State Willi Stoph.

Following the 12-minute cere-

mony, Mr. Stoph asked Mr. Cooper to join him for a private conversation that lasted about 30 minutes.

The presentation of credentials formalizes an ambassador

in his post. Mr. Cooper arrived in East Berlin Dec. 3. The embassy opened Dec. 9. East German Ambassador Rolf Siebel also presented his credentials to President Ford in Washington today.

**MPs of Laborite Right Wing Organize to Fight Left Wing**

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The governing Labor party's right wing, long the silent majority, has decided to open a campaign against the troublemakers left in a struggle generating new problems for Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The decision follows a marked increase in the strength and confidence of the left-wingers, who are arguing among other things, that Mr. Wilson is moving too slowly toward true Socialism and is "selling out" by planning to keep Britain in the European Economic Community. Their rebellion reached a high point this week when more than 50 of them refused to obey party orders and voted to condemn the government for not cutting deeper into defense spending.

By moving to organize themselves, the right-wing and moderate members are creating a rival faction within the party and laying the foundation for new tensions. They call themselves the "Manifesto" group and intend to challenge the left-wingers, who are members of the "Tribune" group.

"Had Enough?"

"We've had enough," a moderate member said yesterday. "We are going to stop taking it from all the left-wingers and strike back. At a meeting of the parliamentary party last night, the moderates were dominating things, and that was quite a change."

Such strains within the party were one reason why one of the most important men in the government's machinery, the chief whip in the House of Commons, offered his resignation Wednesday. He is Robert Mellish, who withdrew the offer after a late-night talk with Mr. Wilson. He

said he was fed up with factions within factions of the Labor party.

He was particularly upset over the mutiny by left-wingers on the defense spending bill, saying that requests by the chief whip on voting "must be obeyed, otherwise there is no purpose in my being here."

He also said privately that he was angered by Mr. Wilson's refusal to take disciplinary action against the group.

No Whip

In effect, the chief whip felt he was no chief and had no whip, although one of his crucial functions is to see that members of the party vote for government programs even if it means dragging them from their sick beds.

"There were eight parliamentary private secretaries (Laborites with posts in ministries) who defied the party on the defense vote, and Mr. Wilson decided to say nothing," another moderate labor member said of the present situation. "Mellish got upset. But Wilson just doesn't want to stir things up. He took it."

As part of the arrangement to entice Mr. Mellish to keep his job, Mr. Wilson promised to speak to all Labor members of Parliament after the Christmas recess and stress the need for unity.

A spokesman for the Official Unionist party called for the defeat of the IRA and said, "You cannot have a truce with men of evil."

But Catholic politicians took a different view. The Social Democratic and Labor party leader, Gerry Fitt, welcomed any agreement which prevented further bloodshed even for a short period.

Permanence Truce

Oliver Napier, leader of the moderate Alliance party, said that there would be a demand from the vast majority of Irish people that the truce become permanent.

British Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe welcomed the cease-fire, but said that government policy must never be dictated by the IRA.

Right-wing Conservative Rhodes Boyson objected to any deal with the IRA, which he said had declared war on Britain.

He said one of the differences he had pointed out to Mr. Ford was on the multibillion-dollar fighter-plane contract for which U.S. and French aircraft companies are presently competing. "We spoke of it frankly," he said, "and we didn't find a solution. The rule is still competition. I told Mr. Ford there was excessive American pressure in this competition that had provoked a European reaction."

On his meeting earlier this month with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was clear the Russians wanted an early conclusion to the European security conference. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Ford had agreed that it was now desirable to conclude the security conference during the first half of next year.

The President will have the power to eliminate tariffs when the rate is 5 per cent or less of the value of the product and to reduce the rate by 60 per cent if the rate is over 5 per cent.

The President will have the authority to negotiate elimination of non-tariff barriers, subject to approval by Congress.

Tariffs on goods from developing nations can also be eliminated by the President. However, Communist countries and nations that are the oil-producing states, which band together in exporting cartels to raise

prices, are ineligible for this treatment.

An East-West trade board will be set up to avert disruptive deals such as the grain sale to the Soviet Union.

The bill also rejects a State Department settlement of U.S. claims against Czechoslovakia for 20 per cent of sums due and ordered a better settlement as part of any U.S.-Czech trade agreement.

The measure, conceived by the Nixon administration as an aid to detente, has drawn protests from a number of countries in addition to the Soviet Union.

The Russians—along with their rejection of the emigration compromise—have complained bitterly about a provision of the bill limiting low-cost loans to the Soviet Union to \$300 million. The Russians reportedly had hoped to get credits totaling billions of dollars.

In 22 Latin American countries protested to the State Department that, under the terms of the measure, they would be excluded from tariff cuts and trade preferences granted to developing nations.

The State Department has strongly protested the \$300-million loan limit. In the Senate today, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the outgoing chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, denounced the loan ceiling as "invidious," charged that Congress had no right to include such restrictions and warned that they threatened detente.

Mr. Ecevit will arrive in Cyprus on Jan. 1 after sailing from Mersin, southeast Turkey, the launching point of the invasion that left the Turks in control of the northern third of the island.

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ated References to Tapes

## 5. Sums Up Case to Jury Watergate Cover-Up Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Tragically repeating itself to the House tapes, chief prosecutor James Neal today summed up the Watergate cover-up that he said was an obstruction of justice motivated by a desire to protect the re-election of President Nixon as president of the United States.

Wilson, defense attorney for White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, followed Mr. Neal's summation with an argument in which he cast the credibility of two of government's chief witnesses, White House counsel John Dean and the deputy director of Nixon's re-election committee, Jeb Magruder.

"You have heard the voices on tape of three of these defendants [Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Magruder]. You have heard talk as the cover-up begins to crumble. You've heard them scramble for position and develop lines and scenarios."

"Hallowed Halls"

"Members of the jury, tragically these conspiratorial conversations have happened in the hallowed halls of the White House of the United States where once strode such giants as Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, the two Roosevelts, Eisenhower, Kennedy."

"Can you compare the White House, perhaps when Jefferson was drafting his second Inaugural or Lincoln writing with malice towards none, with charity for all, with the tapes you've heard in this courtroom?"

Several times during his summation, Mr. Neal drew laughter from spectators, which brought protests from defense attorneys, who urged U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica to punish anyone seen laughing.

## rd Signs Bill Giving U.S. Study of Nixon Documents

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Ford signed a bill today giving the government of former President Richard Nixon's official tapes

law nullifies an agreement worked out by the Ford administration and the former president under which Mr. Nixon had been the custodian of documents.

Ford said that the head of General Services Administration and the former president "will move promptly to complete possession and of the tapes and materials."

President defended his actions on the tapes and other documents as an attempt "to fit both the records themselves and the legal rights of all involved."

It is my understanding of the Congress that this bill will provide the former president with the opportunity to litigate any right or wrong which may be asserted at the tapes or materials.

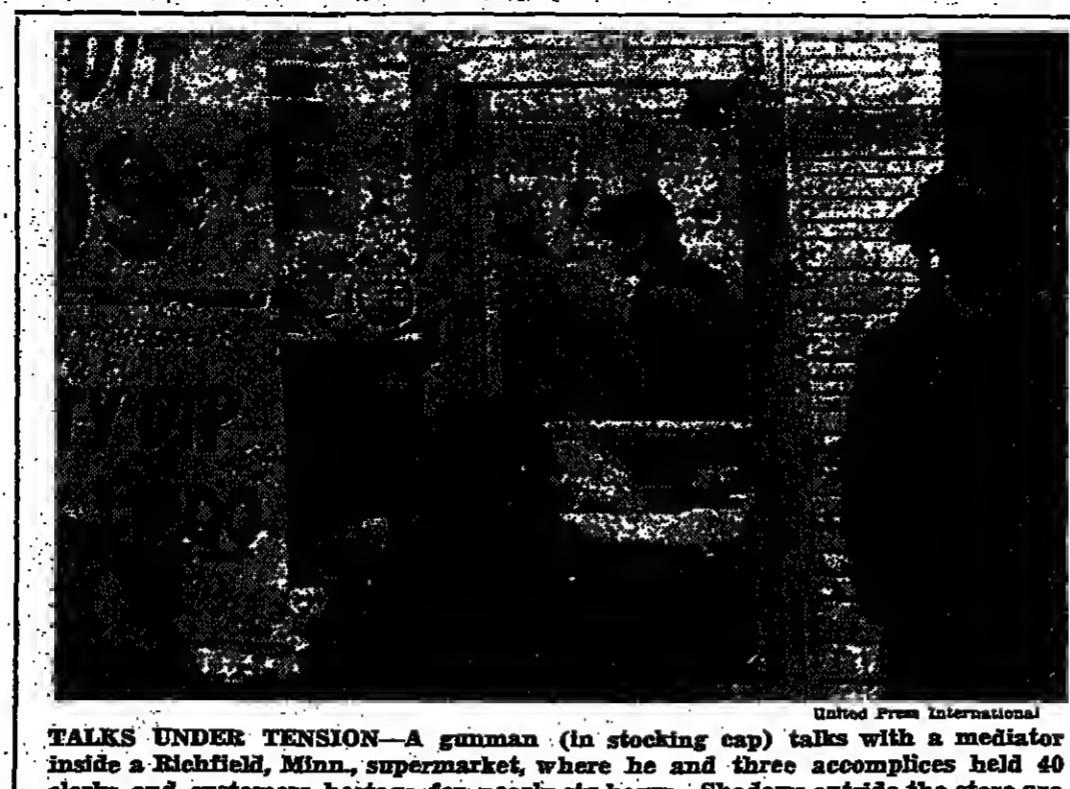
Mr. Ford said in a statement issued by the White House office,

said that he would appoint the Document Commission, formed by the new law, to draw up rules governing the retention of all federal officials.

A measure is designed to prevent destruction of the tapes and to assure that they are made available to the public in the interest of airing the full story of what happened.

Under the Nixon-Ford agreement, which was announced at the time that Mr. Nixon was granted a pardon, the former president could have ordered any documents destroyed if he believed that they could be used to harass anyone.

The agreement also called for action of the tapes in 1984 upon Mr. Nixon's death, never was earlier.



**TALKS UNDER TENSION**—A gunman (in stocking cap) talks with a mediator inside a Richfield, Minn., supermarket, where he and three accomplices held 40 clerks and customers hostage for nearly six hours. Shadows outside the store are policemen waiting for the outcome of negotiations. The gunman finally released their hostages unharmed and surrendered to police officers who had surrounded the store during a shoot-out as he attempted to escape.

## UN's Leader Defends It as Tension Outlet

UNITED NATIONS, NY, Dec. 20 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that the world organization is the outlet, no the source, of world tension. He suggested that criticism of the UN reflected "a tendency to blame the storms upon the ship instead of on the weather."

His remarks, in a statement about the General Assembly session which closed Wednesday, seemed aimed at U.S. Ambassador John Scali. In a Dec. 6 speech Mr. Scali charged the Assembly with adopting illegal and impractical decisions in a "tyranny of the majority" that has antagonized Americans.

Interviewed yesterday on NBC-TV's "Today" show, Mr. Scali said that "a very strong anti-UN backlash in the United States had resulted from the Assembly's inviting Palestine guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat here, giving him observer status and barring South Africa from participating in its sessions."

Mr. Waldheim, who recorded his statement for broadcast and sent it to newsmen, said that this year, "more dramatically than ever before, the Assembly had reflected 'the political tide and changes of our world and the new forces in world affairs.'

He said "issues that gave rise to debates of considerable heat and intensity" included Palestine, southern Africa, a new economic order and a charter of the economic rights and duties of states.

The lawyers made the decision after Judge Charles Richey urged them to delay, saying that Mr. Nixon's rights already were protected by a temporary court order he issued in an earlier case about custody of the tapes. The judge said that he would soon rule on the ownership of the tapes.

## Soviet Budget Cuts Military, Boosts Industry

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) today formally approved a budget and plan for 1975 providing for a slight cut in declared military spending and new efforts to develop heavy industry.

The some 1,500 delegates to the Supreme Soviet voted unanimously for the economic blueprint presented to them Wednesday by Finance Minister Vasily Garibyan and state planning chief Nikolai Balakhev.

Before ending their three-day session, one of two held by the Supreme Soviet each year, the deputies also unanimously approved the appointment of former Communist Party Central Committee secretary Pyotr Demichev as minister of culture.

The former minister, Mrs. Yekaterina Turtseva, died in November.

There had been some speculation that party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev or Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko might resort to the Supreme Soviet on recent summit meetings with Western leaders, but such a report did not materialize.

## Swiss Announce Insulin Advance

Basel, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The Swiss drug company CIBA-Geigy today said that one of its research teams had achieved the first chemical synthesis of human insulin—a discovery that could eventually be a major help in treating diabetes.

A company spokesman described the five-man team's success as "a breakthrough in the chemistry of insulin." He said it "points the way to the development of a process for making insulin on an industrial scale."

But he said that such a development would probably not be achieved for several years.

"Because of the severity and frequent occurrence of diabetes, a method of synthesizing human insulin chemically is of great importance," the spokesman said.

## Congress Adopts \$1-Billion Plan to Set Up New Jobs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—The House and Senate gave final approval last night to legislation appropriating \$1 billion for jobs for the unemployed next year.

The money was part of a \$5 billion appropriations bill that also allocates money for increased unemployment compensation.

President Ford supports the measure, and is considered certain to sign it.

It was estimated that the measure would provide about 100,000 jobs nationwide at an average annual salary of \$7,500. More than \$2 billion would become available for unemployment compensation with the exact amount depending on the number of persons out of work next year.

Under the bill, \$375 million would be distributed to states and communities to provide public service jobs and \$125 million would be distributed through the Economic Development Administration to stimulate public works projects in depressed areas.

### Woman Aide to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—President Ford has named Mrs. Patricia Sullivan Lindh, former editor of an American newspaper in Singapore, as his special assistant for women's affairs. Mrs. Lindh has served in the White House since last year.

## 50 Largest U.S. Cities Are Rated From 'Least Bad' to the 'Worst'

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—A study published in Harper's magazine rates Seattle as the "least bad" among the nation's 50 largest cities and Newark, N.J., as the worst.

"There are no good cities in America today—only bad and less bad," the author of the study, Arthur Louis, wrote in the January issue of Harper's.

Using data from government publications and some private sources, Mr. Louis rated each of the cities in 24 categories, including crime rate, health statistics, income, housing, population density and air pollution.

Based on his compilation of the data, the cities were rated from the "least bad" to the "worst" as follows:

1. Seattle 2. Tulsa 3. San Diego 4. San Jose 5. Honolulu 6. Portland 7. Denver 8. Minneapolis 9. Oklahoma City 10. Omaha 11. San Francisco 12. Nashville 13. St. Paul 14. Columbus 15. Toledo 16. Indianapolis 17. Long Beach 18. Milwaukee 19. Kansas City 20. Dallas 21. Phoenix 22. Los Angeles 23. Fort Worth 24. Cincinnati 25. Rochester 26. Oakland 27. Washington 28. Houston 29. Buffalo and Louisville (tie) 31. Pittsburgh 32. New York 33. Memphis 34. Boston 35. Miami 36. Atlanta 37. El Paso and New Orleans 39. Philadelphia 40. Tampa 41. San Antonio 42. Norfolk 43. Cleveland 44. Jacksonville 45. Birmingham 46. Baltimore 47. Detroit 48. Chicago 49. St. Louis 50. Newark.

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## 10 Said to Ask Government Stimulus

### White House Advised on Economy

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Government stimulus for the sliding economy was reported to be favored by a group of 10 leading private economists in an unpublished meeting yesterday at the White House.

Participants declined to discuss individual stands in detail, but some of the views are well known. One participant said: "I can't think of anyone who didn't favor stimulus in some form." However, the group members were said to have differed on numerous important details, including the type of stimulus and how large it should be.

President Ford was not present but nearly all of his chief economic advisers were. Presiding was Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

#### No Consensus

According to reports on the session, the government members mainly listened and asked questions, making no attempt to achieve a consensus; Mr. Greenspan previously had pledged to solicit views from outside the government at the start of the policy-making process.

The economists included three former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisors—Walter Heller, Arthur Okun and Herbert Stein.

In a related development, Charles Schulze, a former budget director now with the Brookings Institution, told Congress: "The economy needs a large dose of fiscal stimulation."

Testifying before the Senate Budget Committee, Mr. Schulze did not specify how large a stimulus, but he emphasized that "small measures will not do" and implied that the stimulus should amount to at least \$20 billion.

"A large part of the necessary

**Compromise Is Voted  
On Indian Ocean Base**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Congress voted Wednesday in a compromise decision, to cut off money for a controversial military base on the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The Defense Department had asked Congress to approve spending \$29 million to expand the base, which it said was essential to counter increasing Soviet influence in the area.

But Wednesday's decision, approved by both the House and the Senate, contains a compromise that gives the Pentagon a chance to approach Congress again for the funds two months after the new Congress convenes next month.

Subsequently, the Office of Revenue Sharing entered the case and turned the matter over to the Justice Department, which sued Chicago under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights in Chicago also entered the case in behalf of Mr. Robinson.

Federal Judge Preston Marshall made the ruling Nov. 7 against Chicago and froze the police recruitment program in the city until complaints against discriminatory aspects of the police test for applicants were satisfied.

Judge Marshall has held off a final ruling in the case until proceedings resume next March, when additional questions will be taken up, according to lawyers here. But the judge has retained tight rein over the Chicago Police Department.

Recently, at the urgent request of the city for permission to add 600 personnel to the police force, Judge Marshall issued a mandatory quota that included 300 blacks and members of other minorities, 99 women and 201 whites.

On Tuesday, the Chicago Police Department elected to satisfy its additional needs by recruiting 500 policemen to work on an off-duty basis.

Richard Phelan, special assistant corporation counsel for Chicago, termed the action by Judge Marshall "an atrocious ruling." Mr. Phelan filed an emergency petition in the federal court in Chicago seeking an order to compel the Treasury Department to continue payments to Chicago. He also asked for an immediate ruling on the jurisdictional powers of the judge here to pass on the Chicago case.

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, acting here for the Chicago plaintiffs, successfully argued Wednesday that the Treasury Department should cut off funds immediately.

**Saxbe Is Confirmed**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Senate has unanimously confirmed outgoing Attorney General William Saxbe as the new ambassador to India.

On Tuesday, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Saxbe, 52, a former Justice Department lawyer, to succeed George W. Shultz, who left the post last month.

Senators from both parties supported the confirmation, despite the fact that the Senate has been deadlocked on many issues.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said he was pleased with the confirmation of Saxbe.

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stimulus must come from a tax cut," he said, adding that "part of the tax cut should be temporary in nature."

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## Bolt From Cairo

Cairo's latest statement of terms for making peace with Israel seem on their face ill-timed in presentation and absurd in content. A sweeping official declaration came without warning last week in the midst of a sensitive and far less ambitious mediation effort by Secretary of State Kissinger. Commanding all the headlines based on this statement was the ridiculous and presumptuous demand that Israel "freeze" its present population level and suspend all further immigration. American diplomats were understandably upset at this unexpected ploy; the Israelis can hardly be blamed for treating the immigration demand with contempt.

Before dismissing Foreign Minister Fahmy's statements altogether, however, there is just the slightest chance that something worthwhile can be drawn from his extraordinary remarks. President Sadat certainly wasted no time in telling an Iranian interviewer that nothing has changed Egypt's interest in Secretary Kissinger's mediation effort. This step-by-step mediation was formulated only because the achievement of a comprehensive peace agreement seemed beyond the range of practical expectations. Why, then, did Egypt so suddenly seem to shift gears and talk about the terms for a full and final peace?

Except for the immigration ban, many of the conditions listed by Mr. Fahmy appear almost innocuous. In the context of peace, Israeli leaders should have no trouble renouncing "expansionist designs," since they

deny harboring them anyway. Withdrawal to the prewar frontiers of 1967 has been rejected by the Israeli government in exchange for an armistice or temporary accord; but if the reward were a real peace treaty, with all the appropriate safeguards, even this demand might look somewhat more interesting.

Mr. Fahmy called on Israel to pay compensation to Palestinians who lost their homes in what is now the state of Israel. He did not add the traditional Arab demand, unacceptable to Israel, that these refugees be permitted to return to their homes if they so choose. Even the suggestion that the United Nations partition plan of 1947 be revived is not to be automatically rejected—if it is understood to mean the principle of partition between a Jewish and an Arab state as voted by the General Assembly, recognizing that the old gerrymandered borders drawn then are now unworkable.

The leaders of the Middle East are juggling uncountable pressures at the same time;

Mr. Sadat's interests and those of his ally, Syria, do not coincide, particularly as the prospect of negotiating with Israel draws closer. The Egyptian leader warns that the region is like a bomb ready to explode, which it long has been. Precisely because these pressures and the imminence of conflict are such a way of life in the Middle East, every possible diplomatic opening deserves the most thorough exploration; nothing in the Mideast can be taken at face value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The New Vice-President

The countless banalities about the uselessness of vice-presidents have been matched in recent years by the assurances of presidents that they intended, at last, to make significant use of their first deputies. The dynamism of Nelson Rockefeller, inaugurated Thursday, suggests strongly that in the Ford administration that oft-repeated promise may become a reality.

If precedent argues against that prospect, the fact is that the present situation is novel. It is true that not even Mr. Rockefeller's restless energy exceeds that of Hubert Humphrey, from whose vice-presidency much was similarly expected. But Mr. Humphrey was in the shadow of a chief executive who at all times knew—or thought he knew—precisely where and how he wanted to go and who suffered subordinates' pretensions to power with roughly the same grace as Genghis Khan.

Most others in the long line of presidents have picked their running mates (or had them picked by party leaders) solely on the ground that they were sufficiently different in outlook to attract votes from those who were cool to the head of the ticket. Once in office, it was assumed that, given their incompatibility, they would go their separate ways—one presumably to history and the other to oblivion.

The present case is different. President Ford picked former Gov. Rockefeller without having to consider his assets in an election campaign but solely for the usefulness he might have to the administration. The only

approximate precedent was President Nixon's elevation of Mr. Ford himself to the vice-presidency—and in that case the objective was not to bring a vigorous activist to the fore, but to balance an already tainted administration with a symbol of reassuring if colorless honesty.

The problem for Mr. Ford—a political one—will be how to make full use of Mr. Rockefeller's talents, intelligence and energies without letting him, in effect, take over the running of the government. In terms of public sanction, the two men carry identical credentials—an endorsement by the electorate but a presidential designation ratified by the people's representatives. If there was a time, then, for the "full partnership" that Mr. Ford has already promised, and who suffered subordinates' pretensions to power with roughly the same grace as Genghis Khan.

The working out of each a relationship will call for personal diplomacy of a high order rather than new machinery. Mr. Rockefeller will probably be the effective head of the Domestic Council. As such he can contribute significantly to the development of policies for shoring up the economy, meeting the nation's energy needs and protecting its environment. If he brings coherence into these vital areas—where coherence is so far scarcely in evidence—he will have justified the President's choice and the judgment of Congress in passing over the seriously questionable facets of his public record to make him Vice-President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Trade Bill

It looks as if Congress will not allow the Russians to stop the trade bill. The Russians and Sen. Jackson between them from their very different viewpoints, have been allowed to do enough damage already to trade relations between America, Europe, Japan and other countries by the delay.

Did the Russians want to have it both ways—guessing it was too late to stop the bill but wanting to get in their caveat? If so, they misjudged the American mood, for President Ford is bound by the bill, apart from his own inclinations, to make concessions dependent on their performance on the emigration question. Was their action a face-saving routine for reasons of internal policy? If so, the desired internal effect has only been achieved at great external cost. The publicity given to the matter in Russia seems to have been calculated to have an intimidatory effect on would-be emigrants.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### India and Bhutan

The young King of Bhutan will naturally be apprehensive during his current visit to New Delhi. Last September he observed with no pleasure the extrusion from effective power of his relative and fellow monarch, the Chogyal of Sikkim. The prospect that some such invasion of his own independence might now be intended will be uppermost in his mind.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1899

PARIS—"The Ten Commandments" by Cecil B. De Mille, Paramount's greatest and proudest production has just opened in Paris at the New Magdala, which was especially decorated for the occasion in ancient Egyptian style. The film is already a success as both critics and public proclaim its value. The huge cast includes: Theodore Roberts, Charles De Roché, Beatrice Joly, Richard Dix, and Estelle Taylor.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1924

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I'd Like You to Meet Our New Vice-President!

## Storm in the Glass Menagerie

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When the UN General Assembly wound up this week it left behind considerable diplomatic wreckage. In good log-rolling tradition, Moscow, Peking, the Arabs and the underdeveloped states traded votes and brought in a series of decisions that rattled every window in the glass menagerie. Bruised in the process were Israel, South Africa and the United States—plus a carefully built-up body of tradition.

In a sense, the trouble started back in 1946 when the decision was taken on the location of the body's headquarters. Personally, I argued several times with Secretary of State Stettinius and his deputy on the U.S. delegation, Adlai Stevenson, that it was folly to seat the UN in America—or, for somewhat comparable reasons, in Russia.

I suggested that an entirely circular tower headquarters be constructed in the heart of ravaged Berlin and that the former German capital should be left in ruins for a mile all around. Then, whenever statesmen disagreed, they had only to walk out on a balcony to see what argument produced.

It seemed obvious to me that Berlin was likewise a strategically sensible center, close to the ideological divide between the world's power blocs. My idea was never seriously considered. It was explained that it was essential to have the UN in the United States to encourage American public interest and avoid a recurrence of isolationism.

Indeed, better relations between India and China should allow the states of the Himalayan region to find their own balance and independence. The Indian incorporation of Sikkim brought Chinese charges that it was no better than the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. But many countries other than China found cause to deplore Indian behavior over Sikkim and as many more would regret any similar action over Bhutan.

—From the Times (London).

**Israel No Problem**

In those days Israel did not pose a problem because it did not exist and South Africa was still under a relatively more liberal government than that which subsequently developed. Only a small portion of the third-world lands had yet achieved independence and joined the UN.

Russia (although it had three votes—its own, Ukraine and Belorussia) was in an uncomfortable minority. The United States was not just a superpower; it was the monopole of the earth.

This situation was reflected in 1950 when the UN followed Washington's lead and banded together against North Korea's invasion of the South after a silly Soviet diplomatic lapse.

What had been going on at this Assembly was, one might say, Moscow's quiet revenge for what went on at its expense in 1950.

The purpose of the UN charter

is to insure majority rule while, through the device of a Security Council, restraining it from interfering in the private affairs of individual nations. The concept was to have five permanent council members who, together with their troops—armed with new authority under Bouteflika's rules—could attempt again to impose its emotional prejudices on the world. There it will not succeed; but it might destroy the UN.

If the UN is allowed to function according to uninhibited bias, why shouldn't it end up some day including the PLO but not Israel (like China and Taiwan); North Korea but not South Korea; North Vietnam without South Vietnam; maybe even East Germany without West Germany? Further rule-bending is all that is needed.

Why shouldn't the white be

voted out of Rhodesia? Then out of South Africa? Or out of New Zealand and Australia? Then how about voting the Americans out of Puerto Rico and finally out of the United States itself, there being, after all, a few Indian tribes still left around?

Indeed, this might sound dandy to the Russians and the Chinese until an Assembly, giddy with success, decides to vote the former out of Central Asia and the latter out of Tibet. There is no end to this ridiculous road and surely all more experienced statesmen see this.

The original philosophy of UN rules must be adhered to. After all, those rules represented considerable but realistic compromises. The path of folly along which the 29th General Assembly floundered leads only to disaster—aboved all for the little nations which need the UN most.

Eventually, that money will probably be plowed back into the American economy. But it is not happened yet and it will not happen in 1975 either.

M. Schmitz calculates that in 1975 alone will cause a drain of \$30 billion in consumer purchasing power. According to George Perry of the Brookings Institution, that is the equivalent of 12 per cent unemployment, about 12 million persons will be unemployed.

The second special condition is the simultaneous incidence of serious inflation and recession. The inflation drove up profits, raising the value of goods in inventory. It also tended to drive up incomes, pushing many people into higher tax brackets.

The result was higher tax revenues. According to Mr. Schmitz, tax revenues during the first quarter of the year were 16 per cent higher than a year ago. By the total output of the economy was down by 3 per cent and unemployment was mounting rapidly.

Thus, the nominal pattern has been reversed. Instead of a tax take declining as business activity slowed, if went up. Government fiscal action, far from leaning against the downswings forces of recession, is now applying countercurrent pressure to halt the slump.

## Rockefeller's Rocky Road

By James Reston

to Hill. Sen. Jackson is telling Secretary of State Kissinger how to tame the Russians, and run the foreign policy of the United States. The House of Representatives has finally been reorganized with the help of Faanne Kure and Fish Belt Miller, the howling doorkeeper—not to be confused with Catfish Hunter of the Oakland Athletics, the one man in America who has licked the inflation's zone.

In this situation Rockefeller should be almost ideal. He has always been more popular with the Democratic establishment than with the Republican conservative establishment, which is probably why he never made it to the White House. But he will be comfortable on Capitol Hill. His energy, and capacity to master the details of legislation, persuade him that he is likely to be a successful legislator.

Also, Ford respects Rockefeller and needs him. He chose Rockefeller for Rockefellers' experience and ability, which is precisely what Richard Nixon rejected him. The President laughs at the idea that Rockefeller might be a threat to him. "I've had a lot of experience with people smarter than I am," he says.

Rockefeller should be helpful to the President in other ways here. He hasn't been around Washington for quite a while, but he came here as a young man to deal with Latin American problems, later to study the reorganization of the Pentagon, and also to deal with the peripheries of health, education and welfare

—all of them still urgent questions on Ford's agenda.

Since then, he has been deeply involved in the problems of the states and the cities, and is probably closer to more governors and mayors personally than any man in Washington today. The question now is how Ford will use him.

The first test will come on economic policy. The President has committed himself to place his program before the new 94th Congress by the time it convenes in January. He has also indicated that Rockefeller will be given a key role in dealing with the questions of inflation, recession, unemployment, energy, and the monetary choices of the world.

There may be a bit of a tussle on this. For Rockefeller comes from a city where the mayor is laying off people and cutting salaries, and the stock market is way down, and the bankers, including David Rockefeller, are calling for more aggressive action by the federal government to halt the slump.

## Controversy

Thus, before Rockefeller has time to get acquainted with all the other Ford advisers (who are giving the President contradictory priorities and remedies about inflation and/or recession), and before he has even been able to decide whether to move into the new vice-president's residence on Massachusetts Avenue or into the old White Valley house, he has kept off Foxhall Road since World War II, the new Vice-President is going to be in the midst of controversy.

He has his critics in the Congress, most importantly Sen. Barry Goldwater, and in the press. He has been around just long enough to collect a formidable catalogue of enemies as well as friends, but, on the whole, Washington is relieved that he is finally confirmed as Vice-President. If not yet settled into the Capital.

The President, and the President alone, will decide how much influence he is to have. Most presidents have promised their vice-presidents everything and given them little or nothing to do. But the guess here is that Ford will be different and that Rockefeller will probably be the most powerful vice-president of this century.

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**Old Ruling Bloc's Return Feared****First Free Vote in Six Years Excites and Worries Thais**

By David K. Shipley

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The sound truck was in place, the campaign banners were hung, the loudspeakers connected. Shortly before dusk, the five candidates arrived and, as they climbed onto the truck, the park before them filled with neighborhood residents who came towing their children, then sat cross-legged and listened attentively.

It might have been a political rally anywhere in the United States, except that peddlers were selling sticks of sugar cane, not hot dogs. And there was another difference: This was not being taken as a routine event but as something precious and possibly fragile.

On Jan. 26, the Thais will have their first free parliamentary elections in nearly six years, a

right won 14 months ago in a bloody student uprising that precipitated the ouster of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, whose military regime had dissolved parliament and banned political parties.

It is an exciting, but nervous, time. There is some cause for worry, given the transient nature of Thailand's previous experiments in democracy. The campaigns have been marred by more than a dozen incidents of violence, bombing attacks on rallies, assassinations of campaign managers and the murder of one candidate, Sawang Phaholyuth, a 24-year-old businessman who died when two assailants fired 10 bullets into him, according to his party leaders.

The English-language Bangkok Post ran the item under the heading, "First Fatality."

One source of worry is what some Thais call their "military-industrial complex." This group is still regarded as capable of a coup should its political parties—which are considered likely to lead in the voting—prove unable to form a majority coalition after the election.

At last count, there were 41 parties in the running, with 8 or 10 being taken seriously. Among these are four—the Thai Nation, the Social Agrarian, the Social Justice and the Social Nationalist—time derive from the old government camp of United Thai People's party of the 1969-70 legislature. They include some retired generals and wealthy businessmen, are reportedly getting heavy financial help from the military and are expected, together, to win just enough to form a coalition among them.

This would be an ironic outcome of the student rebellion, which was aimed in part against the old-line military men and industry-oriented officials. Despite his disability, Lord Fraser distinguished himself in business, politics and philanthropy. He became chairman of St. Dunstan's, an organization helping the blind, and remained associated with it for 50 years.

Lord Fraser entered Parliament in 1924. He was a qualified attorney, and had many business interests, especially in South Africa. He was knighted in 1934 and created a peer in 1958.

Queen Elizabeth appointed him a member of her special advisory body, the Privy Council, a few hours before he died.

André Jolivet.

PARIS, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Composed and conductor André Jolivet, 69, former musical director of the Comédie Française theater and author of about 60 chamber music works, died here today. Mr. Jolivet was a professor of composition at the National Conservatory of Music.

**Rhodesia Begins Prisoner Release, Freeing 20 a Day**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Rhodesia has begun releasing political prisoners, official sources said today.

A group of 20 was released from the Wha Wha restriction camp in central Rhodesia today and 20 will be released tomorrow, the sources said.

Just over 340 detainees remained to be set free. Their release will begin "soon" and will be staggered over an undisclosed period, the sources added.

The releases follow Prime Minister Ian Smith's pledge to release detainees and detainees to enable them to undertake "normal political activities" in the new situation created by recent moves to resolve the constitutional problems caused by Rhodesia's breakaway from Britain in 1965.

Rhodesian security forces said today that the cease-fire negotiated between the Smith government and guerrilla organizations is not yet effective.

A number of guerrilla attacks have been reported since the cease-fire announcement Dec. 11. Guerrillas beat a tribesman to death, burned a community hall and attacked a white-owned farm, a spokesman said.

In clashes, an undisclosed number of guerrillas were wounded and captured, he added, but he stressed that no guerrillas had been killed since Dec. 11.

**King of Nepal Vows Reforms**

KATMANDU, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Nepal's King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah promised his people this week that he would introduce constitutional reforms in the kingdom, which has no political parties.

On the 14th anniversary of his father's assumption of power, King Birendra said, "A commission will be set up soon to discuss and recommend appropriate constitutional reforms."

Birendra's father, the late King Mahendra, abolished a parliamentary democracy in the Hindu kingdom and introduced the Panchayat system, or basic democracy, under his leadership.

**Famous Dutch Hotel Destroyed by Fire**

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The Hotel Zandvoort, one of the country's best known hotels, was gutted by fire today.

Firemen estimated damage at more than a million guilders (\$400,000), but only one person among the more than 100 guests and staff members was reported injured.

In Peking, meanwhile, fire destroyed the residence of the Norwegian ambassador to China. No injuries were reported.



**NO MORE RICE**—A South Vietnamese woman trying to put out her burning rice stock after returning to the ruins of her home in a village 65 miles northwest of Saigon. The villagers had fled when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units attacked government positions nearby. After a week of fighting, they returned to the village to find it in ruins and food supplies put to the torch.

**U.S. Accuses Reds of Stalling Hunt for GIs**

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The United States accused the Communists today of deliberately stalling the search for missing Americans and demanded the release of information on what has happened to some of the more than 2,100 servicemen unaccounted for in the Vietnam war.

The demand was made in a strongly worded note sent by the U.S. Embassy to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives here. The note accused the Communists of "blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity" by withholding information on 87 Americans officially listed as missing in North and South Vietnam.

The note, addressed to the Communist members of the family joint military team, claimed that the inaction of the Com-

munist violated provisions of the Vietnam peace pact signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973.

The joint military team, composed of representatives of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the United States, is responsible for locating and trying to repatriate all combatants missing in the Vietnam conflict.

"You stand convicted in the court of world opinion of blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity," the note said. "You can begin to repair this stain on your honor and integrity by a simple act—the release forthwith of information on those persons whom information folders have been passed."

Fighting tapered off in South Vietnam over the past 24 hours, as intelligence predictions of a temporary setback in the current upsurge of fighting over Christmas appeared to be coming true.

Casualties during the latest 24-hour reporting period dropped off to 81 Communist and 81 government soldiers killed, the lowest since the heavy fighting began two weeks ago, according to official records.

The Polish president of the court, Miroslaw Lach, took an hour to read the judgment.

It said, "The court finds that the objective of Australia has in effect been accomplished, inasmuch as France has undertaken the obligation to hold no further nuclear tests in the atmosphere of the South Pacific."

The judgment added, "The dispute having thus disappeared, the claim no longer has any object, and there is nothing on which to give judgment."

On Sept. 23 this year, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said his country had finished nuclear atmospheric testing and would conduct future experiments underground.

Police said no one was injured in the blast, which shook the 36-story Union Bank Building. A woman who telephoned a warning before the explosion said she was a member of the New World Liberation Front.

**CAB Taken to Court Over Atlantic Fares**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Justice Department went to court yesterday to challenge a Civil Aeronautics Board order establishing minimum rates which charter airlines may charge on North Atlantic routes.

The department asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to review the regulation, adopted by the CAB Oct. 18, the department's Anti-Trust Division recently told Senate subcommittee that the regulation restrains competition and hurts the consumer.

But these are really artificial definitions. As an American diplomat observed: "What the Thais consider Socialism is just a little to the right of Barry Goldwater."

If there is an economic issue, he added, it is not free enterprise as opposed to government control and ownership, but the question of "how do you want to encourage foreign investment, or do you?" Across the spectrum, politicians agree that government should be efficient and honest; all support land reform, though they differ on details.

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# Around the European Galleries

## Rome

Picasso, 1912-72, Marlborough, 5 Gregoriana, Rome, through January.

Here early cubist drawings are more refined and there are other worthwhile examples from Picasso's enormously varied output as well as indifferent work. But his last group of erotic etchings of 1972 steals the show. Bodies, scrunched and sprawled, are drawn with immense clarity. Picasso's skill and wisdom once more reveal the real but mysterious meaning of art.

Turcato, Eritella, 525 Corso, Rome, to Jan. 11.

This group of recent small works is a concise showing. Here one realizes again that Turcato is a natural, a sort of European action painter whose attack is tempered by the consciousness of a historical past. His gashes on rice paper consist of impish marks, line and flow of incandescent color, where coral pink, rose reds, Mediterranean violets

and bluegreens easily tumble or flare in deep open spaces. Fresh and seemingly playful, they are quite controlled, cunningly suggesting the grave and the essential.

Hockney, Small Works, Medusa, 124 Babolino, Rome, through January.

From his naughty-boy fake-primitive style, through his California poolside views, both haunting and funny, his preoccupations always hidden by amused detachment, Hockney has come to a new cool point.

In witty and open pen drawings and in etchings sometimes too smoothly accomplished, he is now almost straight-faced. But he seems poised on the verge of academicism.

Afro, 2 RC, 16 Delfini, Rome, to Jan. 20.

In his oils, for a period, Afro tried a kind of off-balance looseness common to American abstraction which did not become him, and his color was too

somber. But in prints of the past few years, unusually large aquatints, he has found a classic poise which suits him perfectly. Cut-out forms rest on an even surface as in tapestry; patches, ovals, triangles such as kerchiefs tie into each other or barely touch in quiet, interlocking rhythm.

Above all, color-burnished copper tones, pomegranate reds,媒介 yellows and charcoal blacks—is their most attractive feature.

Roger Cuniford, Cansviello, 1 Piazza Massimi, Rome, through January.

Cuniford's film shorts, "Rossini Walking in Blenheim Park," "Pat at Virginia Water," etc., treat the human figure as a constant against the moods of weather or of time. A girl both walking and reclining in one spot in grandiose green space, a nude reclining before a sun-dappled pond, are components of a neo-romantic view translated into contemporary idiom. There

are stills from the films with handwritten explanations, which, framed, serve as pictures.



A Pablo Picasso work in crayon (1972) now on view at Marlborough in Rome.

## Paris

Jim Dine, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Dec. 26.

Jim Dine is attracted by the irrelevant in a provocative way.

De Chirico, Cte d'Or, 6 Condotti, Rome, through February.

That De Chirico, half a century ago one of the most splendid exponents of surrealism,

has long since reduced his inspiration to repeated formula, becomes once more obvious in recent prints and in sculptures.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

witnesses the engravings he did to accompany the photos of Friedlander that were shown not so long ago at the American Cultural Center, and some of which are to be seen here. This show is devoted to his engravings, including some rather handsome ones of tools (a reference, he says, to his father's hardware store), and, outside the field of engraving, a snake-skin heart.

Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to Dec. 26.

The Italian artist Renzo Bag

has turned his share of the exhibition space at the Beaux-arts

Beaux-Arts into a "parade of pomp, a military parade of

strutting generals, the medals

Looking terribly like the real

thing, they stand in cigar rows

in military fancy dress. A clothes brush serves as a mustache on a stiff upper lip; glass drops or wristwatch dial are eyes; a compass is a nose. A Bedouin

piece glows from far away, a great

satirical gambol with a frieze

of capering creatures made by Nixon

and Kissinger with "mass

artificial flowers" at their feet.

The German artist Konrad

Klapheck's machine-inspired

paintings are in soft, carefully

graded colors with neat, clean

lines. Tires, sewing machines,

typewriters, telephones, adding

machines, light switches, watch

springs—all are treated with

mettlesome care.

Dutch artist Co. Westerink

serves a totally different world

in his recent drawings and water-

colors. An air of melancholy

hangs over his vaguely defined

human figures. But they are real

people.

just out of art school. Among the 600 works; a tiny Tyrolean print from the original plate in the Modern Art Museum, a pure constructivist composition by Joe Delahanty, a Vic Gentile drawing, a lively oil by the young artist Henri Van Hooyen.

Aspects of Abstract Art in Brit-

ain, 1918-1958, Galerie Hervé

Alexandre, 92 Avenue H. Jasper,

Brussels, to Dec. 31.

Works by Ben Nicholson, Victor

Pasmore, Henry Moore, Barbara

Hepworth, John Piper are at

home in this gallery which

specializes in constructivist, clean-

cut abstracts. Moore's drawing

for a string sculpture, Victor

Reinhardt's sharply defined

gouache of a compass shape,

Alastair Morton's light gray

frames painted over bands and

rectangles of color—all proclaim a

neat, scientific approach to ab-

straction. Vanessa Bell, Virginia

Woolf's sister, and Duncan Grant,

who both painted from 1913 to

1920, are tentatively abstract

Paula Verzaley in her Paris period

flirts with figuration.

\* \* \*

Knock on Wood, The Design Cen-

ter, Galerie Ravenstein, Brus-

sels, to Jan. 30.

The title of this show is under-

scored by enthusiastic hammering

from the children's corner where

youngsters turn carpenter and

carver every afternoon. Among

the main exhibits, the biggest

draw is a village of clothes pegs

made by schoolchildren. Tools

and toys, tennis rackets, window

frames and a prefabricated house

provide evidence that wood is still

one of the most versatile of

construction materials.

RONA DONSON.

Guido Molinari, Micheline Gingras, Centre Culturel Canadien, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris 7e, to Jan. 12.

Guido Molinari, now in his early

forties, has been attracting inter-

national attention as something

of an artistic extremist since he

was about 17 years old. At that

time he was painting in the dark

and blaming the automatists for

not being all their name laid

claim to. In time he became well

known for his compositions of

vertical stripes. The present show

is devoted to large canvases, each

of which is an identical structure

of triangles, evenly painted in

each case in three consonant or

dissonant colors.

Micheline Gingras's work is

a study of a giant mechanical

hand, with hinged articulations

that can be seen, from one paint-

ing to the next, emerging from

a factory, unrooting a tree,

stopping a plane in flight, num-

bering switchboards, etc. The

settings are painted in a quasi-

realist style.

The New York Times disclosed

this week (CET, Dec. 18) that an

examination of the book, includ-

ing research into papers and

documents concerning Luciano

and his double life.

The spokesman, Harold Rosen-

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**ONDON**  
Theatrical  
holidays  
or Children

By John Walker  
LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Are we downhearted? After a summer in Christmas fun for all the family, get kids away from TV so that we can experience real live theater—the answer is yes. We are downhearted, not to mention tired. The entertainments, the best—"Hans Andersen" at Palladium—to the worst—little failure called "The Christmas Show"—all any sense of fun. What is found in abundance, with exceptions, is something that one would have approved of: banality and avarice, a mis-dermination to take, and give little as possible in return. We're a dull lot. Oh yes, they

says much that the funniest is "Treasure Island" at the Old Theatre, a musical and dramatic treatment of Stevenson's story of piracy and gold—a show that will appeal to with its blood and thunder, dights and gunpowder. year's production, directed Josephine Wilson, seems a tighter than last year's, and age to work up a sense of terror in its early scenes, with Few tapping his way across stage to deliver the black spot my bones.

What lifts the show is that red sany Spike Milligan as Gun. His spot of surrealism or comes at the end of the act and thus does not distract the action. Mr. Milliganers with great relish my site line from all the shows there a hand with one leg?" he inquires after Long John—and does a hilarious soft shuffle with a horns goat one fully successful musical ber "Cheese."

hard Miles Jams it even as Long John Silver. If his eye-rolling and lip-ting isn't in the Robert New-classes, and William Rutherford off and avuncular as Squire Winy. There is no subtlety—although the sets designed by Robertson and Rosevero are imaginative—good hearty entertainment by Mr. Milligan's bizarre, chic humor.

\*\*\*  
ere are high spirits but little humor in "Hans Andersen" at Palladium. It has other es, however, notably Tommy o's bouncy performance in the role and Frank Loesser's own familiar songs—"The Ugly," "Thimbeline," "Inch n." "Wonderful, Wonderful morgen"—that are well hearing again. The 7-old who accompanied me ed loudly, and rightly, the tedium of the love between Andersen and y Lind but perked up again Mr. Steele went into one energetic song and dance.

musical, of course, bears resemblance to the realities of man's life. It treats it as a tale—one upon a time a hiker became a world fa- author—on which to hang tellings of other tales. As it is a success in a highly sentimental fashion. The action is lush and well-lit, some clever effects and evidence of thought and. It tends to too much solly at times. But it will



Spike Milligan as Ben Gunn in "Treasure Island."

please many older children and their parents.

It lacks the relentless and largely unsuccessful attempts at audience participation that are the main feature of "Cinderella," written and directed by Frank Hauser, at the Casino Theatre. The novelty of this pantomime is that it has Twigs, making her stage debut in the title role. She plays herself with her usual touching charm and apparent naivete although her range is severely limited; she can sing a little, sometimes off-key, and dance a few steps but is unable to convey any emotion beyond a sort of chirpy surprise at finding herself onstage.

"Cinderella" is one show that tries very hard to be fun although most of it fails as flat as the dismal performances of Harry H. Corbett and Wilfrid Brambell, who carry the comic weight of the show and soon collapse into badly executed slapstick. They lack precision and timing.

The show's insufficiency of genuine comedy seems due to the employment of character actors rather than comedians in the comic roles. The actors are good—the ugly sisters are played by the excellent Roy Kinnear and the accomplished Hugh Paddick—but they are incapable of overcoming bad material; something, say, Mr. Milligan can do with ease as can innumerable comedians used to the hostility of music hall and working men's clubs. Only Nicky Henson, used to the knockabout approach of the Young Vic company, conveys that extra vitality in his slightly performance as Buttons. The ventriloquist Terry Hall, with Lennox the Lion, also manages to cope and play with the boisterous audience.

Mr. Hauser tries not only to provide a traditional pantomime but also to mock the tradition, a difficult act that rarely works. His production, with its painted backdrop hiding thunderous scene changes, has that authentic air of seedy glamour that belongs to circuses. But we are in the heart of the metropolis, and standards should be higher. Some

of the seductive and not too difficult recipes from 3-star chefs are Lasserre's braised duck with orange segments, the Osiris's filet of sole au Nelly Frat, the Auberge du P'tit Alsatian onion tart, Bocuse's spectacular cream of pumpkin soup, cooked and served in a pumpkin shell. Families all over Savoy prepare their potatoes in a gratin. Savoyard. That is the way it is done at the Auberge du P'tit Alsatian.

A useful appendix provides instructions in all the basic French saucies, butters, creams, batters, and doughs.

The International Wine and Food Society's Guide to FISH COOKERY by Jane Grigson, published by David and Charles, £4.95.

Many women are intimidated by a fish in the kitchen. Their diffidence could be dispelled by Jane Grigson who approaches the Cookery Book Club in conjunction with Wiedenfeld and Nicolson. Translated from the French by Carole Fatty and Eudie Lehman, £3.50.

M. Bertholle's book is for young who ever dreamed of

## Shopping for Cookbooks—A Selected List

By Naomi Barry

U.S. (IHT)—The cookbook is now a staple Christmas item. Here are a few of current crop that I would like to give and to receive season. All are published in English.

INSESS COOKERY ENCYCLOPEDIA by Kenneth Lee, Pub- by William Collins, £5.95. though I swore I would never cook a Chinese meal until an aman or a boy in the sun, I am once more tempted by Mr. Lee's handsome cookbooks.

This book begins with a detailed list of 40 common cooking's with their Chinese characters. Memorizing them would add flavor of ordering dinner your favorite corner Jade co. Once you can recognize word 麻婆 and its symbol, know that the dish is smoky. Tess refers to food marinated cooking in wine or liquor. Dumpling Chicken.

It has added few dishes for the Occident. Few dishes for Beggar's Chicken with "Big hole in the end one foot deep and two in diameter." Less exorbitant its recipes for Chito Tzu, the long boiled dumplings so dear in Taipei, and Shan Mai, steamed dumplings that are delight of cocktail parties in Hong Kong.

SECRETS OF THE GREAT CHINESE RESTAURANTS, edited by Muriel Bertholle, Published the Cookery Book Club in conjunction with Wiedenfeld and Nicolson. Translated from the French by Carole Fatty and Eudie Lehman, £3.50.

eating his way through France taking each meal at a one-star, two-star, or three-star restaurant.

The restauranteurs divided nearly 400 secrets to Muriel Bertholle, who was one of the three authors of "Mastering the Art of French Cooking." She is such a skilled cook that she can present the recipes of professionals with clarity and simplicity, making it possible for many of the dishes to be realized by any amateur. The complications are fun to read about, and can be eaten later on their home grounds.

Among the seductive and not too difficult recipes from 3-star chefs are Lasserre's braised duck with orange segments, the Osiris's filet of sole au Nelly Frat, the Auberge du P'tit Alsatian onion tart, Bocuse's spectacular cream of pumpkin soup, cooked and served in a pumpkin shell. Families all over Savoy prepare their potatoes in a gratin. Savoyard. That is the way it is done at the Auberge du P'tit Alsatian.

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M. Bertholle's book is for young who ever dreamed of

berring. The knobby oatmeal coating and flavor of bacon set off the fish in a subtle way."

LE COOKEBOOK . . . favorite recipes of French and American residents of Paris, compiled and edited by Elizabeth Estenberg and the Volunteers of the American Hospital of Paris, 45 francs. All proceeds contributed to the American Hospital of Paris.

ARABELLA BOXER'S GARDEN COOKBOOK by Wiedenfeld and Nicolson, £2.25. Miss Boxer, formerly food editor of British Vogue, gives an imaginative push into the often overlooked vegetable kingdom. Among her recipes are a quiche of zucchini; a frittato mixto of vegetables; quite as tasty as the more expected meat or sea food; sweet pepper salad; lentil soup. A dictionary section defines the characteristics of all vegetables and is helpful about less familiar ones such as cardoon, celeriac, Irish moss, etc.

SEVEN CENTURIES OF ENGLISH COOKING by Maxine McKinstry. Published by Wiedenfeld and Nicolson, £2.50.

This is a literary romp and cultural history. Some of the recipes are just for reading. Others could be adopted with success. Henry IV sat down to a honey and saffron quiche at his coronation feast in 1589. Apple blossom fritters were a dainty in the Britain of the 14th and 15th centuries. In the 17th century, a top grade wedding featured a Bridal Eye which was a series of pie shells arranged one inside the other like a giant rose. It was a real surprise package filled with dozens of ingredients including sweetbreads, cockscrocks, oysters, chestnuts, bacon, sweetmeats. In 1828 Mrs. Dalmatia produced a recipe for Whim Wham, which Maxine McKinstry

## THE ART MARKET

### A Backward Look at the Records in Paris and London

By Sourouj Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—It's the time of year for looking back. The art market analysts are doing it too.

In three recently published volumes, experts in Paris and London have reviewed sales during the past auction year. The measurements or not seem to be that the discerning buyer/collector still has much to choose from and that prices are within the range of reason.

The first volume, a "special issue" of the French art magazine "Connaissance des Arts," is an anthology, edited by Francis Spar, of the finest works sold in Paris from January, 1973, through July, 1974. Next comes Michel Stach's backward look at impressionist and modern masters—Stach heads the impressionist and modern masters department at Sotheby's in London. The third is "Art at Auction," edited by Annmarie Edelstein for Sotheby Parke-Bernet Publications, the best so far in a yearly series.

In the French volume, Spar and his team have attempted to cover the whole range of art and decorative arts. On the whole, the selection of works discussed is remarkable and helps bolster the claim that the saleroom is like a continually changing and seem exhibition, with all the works for sale.

For the collector, the book (handsomely designed by Denis Vlavian) gives a good cross-section of the best that the Paris market had to offer last season in the most spectacular categories.

#### 20th-Century Sculpture

Sculpture by the great 20th-century masters led the pack. Few works as important as Antoine Pevsner's collaged and metal mask, interpreting the African heritage in cubist terms, have appeared on the market. It was sold for 350,000 francs last June by René George Laurin. Of the three casts of Brancusi's "La Muse Endormie," made in 1910-12, the one that was sold for 1,265,500 francs by the Andraitz-Goden-Schonet group in April was the finest. It had once belonged to couturier Jacques Doucet.

Continental pottery, in general probably coming second. But foreign buyers apparently do not realize the rich opportunities at French art auctions. This is because pottery is often sold in small lots and in mixed sales. The rarest and most beautiful

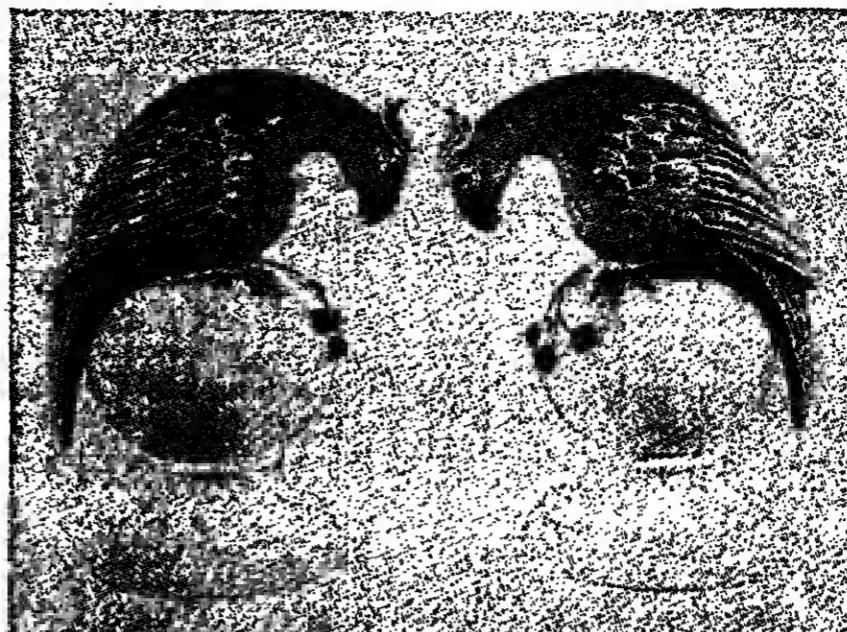
birds ever made by a German potter, a pair of parrots done at Florsheim about 1775, turned up last March and were sold for 265,000 francs by Raymond de Nicolay.

birds ever made by a German potter, a pair of parrots done at Florsheim about 1775, turned up last March and were sold for 265,000 francs by Raymond de Nicolay.

The third strong sector in the Paris market: Art Deco, a style which French artists were instrumental in developing. France not only has the richest supply of Art Deco works but also two experts, Paul Marcilhac and Jean-Pierre Camard, probably the greatest art market authorities on stoneware, metal and lacquerwork of the period. Moreover, they have at their disposal the records of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs where the best Art Deco collection in the world is housed. Curator Yvonne Brunhammer is compiling documents dating from 1900 on that give a detailed and complete picture of the field.

The result is that anyone who wants either to buy or sell Art Déco should do it in Paris, where the connoisseurship is. It seems unlikely, for instance, that the sale of works by Taxile Doat in May, 1973, could have been held anywhere else. Of course Doat, after 28 years at the Sévres factory, did work in the United States from 1905 until 1914. No doubt there are works of his still there. If only for bringing out such possibilities as these, the Connaissance des Arts volume is praiseworthy.

On the debit side are a number of inaccuracies and typographical errors. One example: the frontispiece of a manuscript in Arabic is dated to the 15th



Two ceramic parrots, made in Florsheim around 1775, sold in Paris last season for 265,000 francs.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

كتاب من الأوصي

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21-22, 1974

## FINANCE

Page 9

## Leiding Resigns Volkswagen's Top Manager as Car Sales Slump

NN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Rudolf Leiding, a former mechanic who spearheaded a technical revolution at Volkswagen, is resigning as chief of the automotive giant since World War II. Leiding's contract was to until Oct. 1, 1976.

His chairman gave poor health as reason why Mr. Leiding had today to step down once successor had been found. Leiding is reportedly to undergo a gall bladder operation next year.

The 60-year-old Mr. Leiding is known to have grown weary of constant hassles within company's eight-man management board over declining and his plans to reshape image of the Beetle-maker.

Combination of lagging foreign and domestic sales, currency stability, the oil-price explosion and inflation have contributed to VW losses that could 400 to 500 million marks by 1974.

There was speculation that Leiding's departure might indefinitely his next project to build a VW plant in the United States. But a company man said the project is under consideration. He did not, however, say when al decision might be made.

### Seemed Ideal Man

Mr. Leiding took over the newly weakened company years ago, he seemed to be ideal man to pull it out of imp. He literally knew the car from the ground up, started out as an auto and then advancing to under Volkswagen's w-builder Helmut Nordhoff. In he proudly stood at the ramp as the 10,000th was rolled off the assembly line.

Mr. Leiding successfully the Brazilian subsidiary; he introduced a number of admired styling innovations.

As-minded and sometimes as too autocratic, Mr. Leiding advanced to manager Volkswagen's West German Mary, Audi-NSU, which was

Rudolf  
Leiding:  
Falling health  
is cited for  
his decision  
to step out  
of VW.

The first to introduce the revolutionary Wankel rotary-piston engine.

When Kurt Lutz, a business-oriented non-technician, was forced into retirement as VW's general-director in the fall of 1971, Mr. Leiding was summoned to Wolfsburg to take his place.

Directing his employees to roll their sleeves, Mr. Leiding set about tearing Volkswagen away from its over-dependence on rear-cooled engines such as those used in the ever-popular Beetle.

As a cost-cutting measure, Mr. Leiding championed the "building blocks" concept of making interchangeable parts for various VW models and scrapped plans to build cars that did not fit his scheme.

### Hopes for U.S.

This year two new models were introduced, the chunky Golf and the fast-back Scirocco. They sold well in Germany and, according to the company, provided hope for "achieving a good starting position for 1975 in the very important—America's—export market," which accounts for 33 per cent of total sales.

As costs mounted, Volkswagen trimmed back its German work force by 9,500 to 116,500 this year. Another 6,400 workers have been offered special houses if they quit. There also have been repeated lay-offs and short shifts.

Despite all these measures, VW recorded a sales dip in West Ger-



### Despite Administration Aim for Independence

## U.S. Oil Imports From Arabs Increase

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—ough the Ford administration repeatedly emphasized its goal to reduce U.S. dependence on "unreliable sources" of oil, the nation imported more oil from the Arab countries through October than it did the same period last year, the Arab oil embargo, according to a study by an industry-supported research group, phrase "unreliable sources" generally considered to refer to Arab oil-producing nations.

Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all oil imports in the June-through-October period last year. Mr. Lichtblau said. This year it accounted for 57 per cent.

## W. Germany Records a New Surplus in Its Trade Balance

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—West Germany registered another big foreign trade surplus in November, with exports exceeding imports by 3.22 billion marks, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The surplus was lower than the bumper 4.618 billion marks re-

corded in October but compares with large deficits in the other three big Common Market countries—Britain, France and Italy—and in the United States.

The increase in imports from the Arab countries has come at a time of declining production of crude oil in the United States. About two-thirds of the country's crude oil requirements traditionally are satisfied from domestic wells, but U.S. production has continued to decline at a rate of about 5 per cent each year.

The major reason why the United States has not experienced supply problems, Mr. Lichtblau said, was a voluntary cutback in consumption of about 23 per cent, instead of the traditional increase of about 4 per cent. The result, he said, is that Americans are using about a million barrels of oil a day less than estimates made before the embargo and subsequent price increases.

The decline in imports from Western Hemisphere nations resulted largely from the high price of Canadian oil and the restriction

### U.S. Wants Alien Holdings Data

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—The Treasury today adopted regulations for its survey of foreign portfolio investment in the United States that will require U.S. companies and certain individuals to file reports with the government.

The regulations, for the most part, were the same as proposals made on Nov. 1. Under the new rules, banks with assets over \$50 million and other concerns with assets over \$10 million must file reports listing all securities held by foreigners owning less than 10 per cent of the corporation.

Concerns with assets of less than \$1 million are exempt from reporting requirements and companies with assets between \$1 million and \$20 million must file reports only if foreign investors own some of their securities.

Reports will also be required from U.S. residents who may be acting holders or record and trustees on behalf of foreign interest.

### Britain Sets Up Study Of the Auto Industry

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—A wide-ranging inquiry into Britain's motor industry, particularly its structure and financing, will be carried out early in the new year by an all-party group of members of Parliament, political sources said today.

The House of Commons expenditure committee's trade and industry subcommittee will examine the industry's significance for the economy and balance of payments, its export performance and potential, labor relations, profitability, and the investment of public money in the industry.

The current account balance-of-payments surplus for the first 11 months of this year was 32.4 billion marks, double the surplus in the same period of 1973.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Japanese Oil Firms Go on Trial

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (UPI)—Japan's most important oil refining firms and their major offices and trade association went on trial today on unprecedented criminal charges of illegal price fixing and production curtailment.

The 12 individual defendants—who could go to jail for up to three years if convicted—and chosen representatives of the 12 defendant companies and the Japan Petroleum Association crowded into a small fluorescent-lit courtroom to begin the celebrated legal proceeding before a panel of five judges.

This is the first prosecution on criminal charges in the 27-year history of Japanese anti-trust, which is largely a legacy of the U.S. post-World War II occupation.

Formal and informal arrangements to fix prices, production and profits—often under the protective hand of government—"administrative guidance"—have been widespread business practices here for years.

The recently increasing vigor of the Fair Trade Commission and growing public indignation about high prices have created a new climate for anti-trust enforcement.

The case that began today is considered a test of judicial willingness to back up the anti-trust laws.

The FTC has no power to order a rollback in prices and the penalties it can impose on companies are extremely limited. The maximum fine for the individuals and companies being tried is less than \$2,000, although the government charges that "excess profits" through illegal actions by the oil refining companies were about \$400 million during 1973 alone.

The indictment charge that the Petroleum Association's "supply and demand committee" met

in October 1973 and April 1973 to decide total production levels and sales allocations of the Japanese market, and that executives of the 12 oil companies met 10 times from November 1972 until November 1973 to engineer five price hikes.

With the exception of two American-based companies, Mobil and Exxon, whose home offices kept them out of the cartel, virtually the entire Japanese oil industry is involved.

The defendants all pleaded not guilty to charges against them.

## U.S. Grand Jury Indicts Sugar Refiners on Prices

WASHINGTON Dec. 20 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted six sugar-refining companies on charges of illegal price-fixing.

The two indictments, returned in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, named as defendants: Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver; American Crystal Sugar Co., formerly of Denver; Holly Sugar Corp. of Colorado Springs, Colorado; California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. of San Francisco; Amalgamated Sugar Co. of Ogden, Utah, and Consolidated Foods Corp. of Chicago.

The indictments and two companion civil suits accuse the companies of engaging in separate conspiracies in the regional markets of the Pacific Coast and the Middle West.

A third civil suit alleged a similar conspiracy in Western and Mountain states. All three regional markets encompassed 23 U.S. states.

The action culminated a Justice Department investigation of the pricing practices in the \$2.5-billion American sugar market. The investigation was begun more than a year ago and gained urgency with recent sharp increases in retail sugar prices.

One case involves the California-Arizona market, including both states and the cities of Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada.

California & Hawaiian, Holly Sugar, Consolidated Foods and unnamed co-conspirators were charged in the indictment and the lawsuit with engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy beginning sometime before 1970 and continuing at least through 1972.

The three companies sold about 89 per cent of the \$2.8-billion worth of sugar marketed in the area in 1972, the department said.

The second case involves an alleged conspiracy in the Chicago-West market. Amalgamated, American Crystal, California & Hawaiian, Great Western and Holly were accused of conspiring to fix sugar prices in the area from a period before 1970 through at least 1972.

The civil suit in the Chicago-West case named the Sugar Beet Growers Federation along with the five companies as a defendant. The federation was not indicted.

The five companies sold about 53 per cent of the \$770 million in refined sugar sales in the Chicago-West market in 1972.

But it noted that the price of

## Workers' Earnings Power Falls

## U.S. Cost of Living Up 0.9 Per Cent in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).

The U.S. cost of living rose another nine-tenths of 1 per cent in November, while workers' real earnings declined to their lowest level since 1967, the Labor Department said today.

A decline of 1.8 per cent in workers' real earnings during the month meant the nation's workers were earning 6.8 per cent less than a year ago.

The increase of nine-tenths of 1 per cent in consumer prices matched the October increase and pushed the cost of living 12.1 per cent higher in November than it was a year earlier. This was the biggest 12-month increase since the 12.6-per-cent increase in the 12 months ending in September of 1974.

For the first 11 months of 1974, the cost of living was reported up 11.4 per cent. The consumer price index stood at 154.3 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning that it cost \$154.30 to buy a statistical supply of goods that sold in 1967 for \$100.

Although the Ford administration had been predicting an easing of the nation's high inflation rate by spring, there was little evidence of decline in the November figures on consumer prices.

The Labor Department said prices increased during the month for a variety of consumer goods and services, including most foods, clothing, natural gas, mortgage interest rates and even taxicab fares and parking fees.

But it noted that the price of

U.S. Goods Orders Drop 3% in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).

New U.S. orders for durable goods slumped 3 per cent in November, marking the third straight decline, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department's preliminary report showed that orders last month totaled a seasonally-adjusted \$43.72 billion, down \$1.37 billion from October's \$45.08 billion, when orders fell 2.8 per cent.

The current downturn began in August, when bookings plunged 6.2 per cent.

## Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ).

Belgian unemployment reached 217,618 on Dec. 15, the Labor Ministry announced today, up 23,700 from a month before and up 86,000 from a year ago. The total represented 5.1 per cent of the working population.

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in beaches...  
but they come  
to Portugal  
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## portugal

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SWEDEN—Stockholm  
Portuguese National Tourist Office  
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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div. In S																		Chgs																										
1974						High-Low						Stocks and Div. In S						1974						High-Low						Stocks and Div. In S						1974								
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1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low	1974	High	Low									
124 56 AAR Crs 12s	3	4	256	256	254	14	—	—	146 56 Cook Jar V 1	4	3	104	104	104	14	—	—	39% 9 PriteDeMo 30	55	65	104	104	104	14	—	—	5% 176 Shopwell En 5	20	20	124	124	124	14	—	—	25% 85 US FinR 20	4	12	616	524	524	14	—	—
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124 45 Adams Russ 3	3	2	195	195	194	14	14	15	176 56 Cosco Ind 15	5	3	114	114	114	14	—	—	39% 75 ICM Mater 1	55	65	102	102	102	14	—	—	25% 85 US FinR 20	4	12	616	524	524	14	—	—									
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## In NFL Playoffs

## Computer Favors Skins, Dolphins, Steelers, Vikes

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—With his very soul but Bud Goode has a track record. In the last three seasons he has had the winner in 18 of the 21 NFL playoff games.

"It's never been easy," Goode said, "but this year it's harder than ever. All four games are close." Apart from the Rams game, he likes Minnesota over St. Louis; Miami over Oakland and Pittsburgh over Buffalo.

Goode did more than merely

feed numbers into the computer; he analyzed the numerical output and then added the human element, what he calls "my two-pound brain."

He said: "The straight numbers say the Rams over the Redskins by a single point. Much as it hurts me, I say the Redskins over the Rams and I'm not giving a numerical point edge in a very close game."

"Why? The Redskins have been coming on so well offensively lately. They have re-established their running game and their defense has always been good. The only way the Rams can stay close is to run the ball 50 times."

Similarly, the computer output said Oakland over Miami by four points but Goode's analysis went beyond to make the Dolphins the preference by a point. Centering on Goode's eight primary statistics (for offense and defense each, number of running plays; interceptions; quarterback sacks; average yards per pass attempt), his comments about the games follow: Season's won-lost record are in parentheses.

St. Louis (14-4-0) at Minnesota (10-4-0). "It's closer than you might think," Goode by four points. Vikings have the edge in more rushes per game and giving up fewer rushes. They have significant edges in a lot of other areas, which includes a passing attack of their own. However, Minnesota is definitely vulnerable to the bomb and if Jim Hart can hit Mel Grey on a deep pass at least once the Cardinals will be in the game." Betting choice: Vikings.

It was the first opportunity that came along to remain in sports and I took it."

Even though he had any other offers? he was asked. "There was some talk about going overseas to work for the basketball league in Europe, but who wants to go to Europe?" Goode replied.

He said he took the job, which league officials said would pay about \$50,000, so that he could remain close to home. Goode lives in Worcester, Mass., and the league headquarters are in Providence, R.I., about 40 miles from his home.

"I am what you can call the 'name' commissioner," he said. "When we reach the point where we have a good product, I will be the man to pick up the phone and call a television official and say, 'Hey, I've got somethin' for you' and I think he will listen," Goode said.

The league, which has been in existence since 1933, has teams in Boston, New York, Connecticut, Newark, Rhode Island, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indiana and Pittsburgh. Goode said one of his duties would be to attract franchises.

It was an interesting week for Ferguson. He was held until the ninth performance, when Ferguson would get the last steer in the 10th go-round, immediately following Puryear.

Responding to the challenge, Puryear flung himself from the saddle onto the racing steer's horns and pinned the beast in 4.91 seconds.

As Ferguson mounted Lex Connally, the announcer told the tense crowd that he "too" would have to break five seconds; with his \$90 edge, a clocking of 4.96 would give him the title.

He went for it. Spectators tried to watch him, the steer and the overhead clock ticking off hundreds of seconds. He threw his steer in 5.12—18/100ths of a second too late.

It was an interesting week for Don Gay. Assured of the bull riding title before he went in, he made an impossible bull for the first go-round—Tiger—a 1,400-pound brindle brute chosen bull-of-the-year after dumping 40 cowboys in 40 performances. He rode him, and wondered if he would ever ride another. For five of his next six bulls dropped him on his head.

Like a sponsor should. Young, scrubbed and sober, these kids have little except talent in common with the leathery hell-raisers who traveled the circuit a few years back.

Washington, (10-4-0) at Los Angeles (10-4-0). "I don't care if it's Kilmer or Jorgenson at quarterback for the Redskins. They're running again and they've always had the passing game. Washington can afford to gamble and force the game their way.

In playoffs remember, you only need one break to turn an even game your way. I mean a coffin corner kick, a recovered fumble, an interception, a block of a field goal or a punt." Betting choice: Los Angeles by 3.

**Duran Defending Title**

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Roberto Duran of Panama will defend his World Boxing Association lightweight title against a Japanese challenger, Masakatsu Takayama, here tomorrow.

The regulation banning large individual bets was decreed after Monsieur X beat the Thiers three times for about \$1 million in

Associated Press  
Bob Cousy and a sign of office.

## Cousy Takes Soccer Job To Remain Close to Home

By Alex Yannis

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Bob Cousy admitted yesterday that he was not sure what his duties would be as commissioner of the American Soccer League.

Surrounded by soccer administrators, coaches and soccer balls at a lunch, Cousy occasionally stared at a basketball someone had brought along, perhaps to make him feel at home. However, the questions asked at the gathering where he was formally introduced as commissioner were strictly about soccer.

"People have been asking me why I got the job when I don't know much about soccer," Cousy said, and a questioner suggested that he couldn't have put it in a better way.

"I needed some full-time employment," Cousy said flatly. "It was the first opportunity that came along to remain in sports and I took it."

Even though he had any other offers? he was asked. "There was some talk about going overseas to work for the basketball league in Europe, but who wants to go to Europe?" Cousy replied.

He said he took the job, which league officials said would pay about \$50,000, so that he could remain close to home. Cousy lives in Worcester, Mass., and the league headquarters are in Providence, R.I., about 40 miles from his home.

"I am what you can call the 'name' commissioner," he said. "When we reach the point where we have a good product, I will be the man to pick up the phone and call a television official and say, 'Hey, I've got somethin' for you' and I think he will listen," Cousy said.

The league, which has been in existence since 1933, has teams in Boston, New York, Connecticut, Newark, Rhode Island, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indiana and Pittsburgh. Cousy said one of his duties would be to attract franchises.

## Court Easily Gains Tennis Finals

SYDNEY, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Margaret Court swept into the United States next year to play World Team Tennis in the United States next year.

She said the travelling time involved and the long season of the WTT circuit would keep her away too long from her husband and the children.

The three-time Wimbledon champion today mastered a gusty wind on the White City stadium center court to overwhelm Kerry Melville, 6-1, 6-2, and qualify for Sunday's final. She will meet either Evonne Goolagong or Olga Morozova.

Upsets of high-ranked men continued in the quarterfinals today, with unseeded Syd Ball eliminating sixth-seeded John Alexander, 6-3, 6-2.

Ball will meet Tony Roche in tomorrow's semi-final.

Alex Metreveli beat Dick Crealy, 6-4, 6-0. He meets Phil Dent in the other semi-final.

A Park court rejected yesterday his appeal against a 1973 ruling that he had infringed a regulation under which individual offtrack bets are limited to a total of 20 bets in the popular Tiers race.

Monsieur X used about 40 intermediate bets to bet 400,000 francs on a trotting race in 1973. He successfully forecast the Thiers the first three horses in the race in correct order—among many of his combinations.

The regulation banning large individual bets was decreed after Monsieur X beat the Thiers three times for about \$1 million in

winnings each time.

Deriks and a Feyenoord player, Wim van Hanegem, recently performed on television as a comic singing duo and made a record.

All three will play the same amount of time," Wooden said.

"Each one does something better than the other two. Spillane is the steadiest and the best shooter. McCarter is a penetrator and Troyovich is the tallest and the best defender.

## S. Rodeo Circuit Continues Attract a Packed House

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Sunday afternoon when the National Football League would seem with some stadiums empty, the more violent sport was competing the busiest, richest and in aspects most successful year ever enjoyed.

Puryear is feeling financial on both coasts, and of economic decline seem penetrated close to the Office in the White House. If a crisis is indeed upon Gerald Ford, will hear it before the news reaches Tom Ferguson and Don Mahan. They are among the stars who walked away from the City bowlegged with

the 16th annual National Rodeo ended before a house in the Oklahoma Airports Arena, the sons purple plaid cut up the pot of \$168,000. The Nationals, with the 15 top in each event take on the st livestock in the West, closes the rodeo year. It was the 50th rodeo of 1974 when purses came to \$411,226, \$5 million for the first

over, the boom seems destined to grow, for high schools leagues are flooding the with more and more Persons and Gays every season.

Born in 1948, in 1948, when 13 teams at Texas A & M in first intercollegiate championships, more than 200 colleges taken up the sport. The school finals this year drew spectators.

uson and Gay are typical of this educational program. Ferguson, who started the Jason as an undergraduate at California Polytechnic, broke odds this year by winning in calf roping and steer roping. He'll be 24 years old today. Gay went directly high school to the big in 1973 and his \$2,817 ear was the most ever riding bulls. He turned 19.

10 performances in the sold out and as the week in, the crowds concentrated in wrestling, while Ferguson, going head-and-head for championship with Tommy a bushy young bulldog, went to Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas, on a scholarship.

1948, when 13 teams

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Art Buchwald

## Foot-in-Mouth Honors

**WASHINGTON.** As we close the year of 1974 we people who made such a great contribution to foot-in-mouth disease. Unfortunately most of them are nameless, but they know who they are and that's what counts.

Here are some of the awards:

To the lawyer who told Richard Nixon in August, "Even if you reveal what was on the June 23 tape, it still isn't an impeachable offense."

And to the political adviser who said to President Ford, "The best way to bring the country together is to pardon Nixon."

And the aide who said to secretary of the Treasury William Simon, "Have you thought of calling the Shah of Iran next?"

As well as the vice-president of sales at the Chrysler Corp. who told the board last January, "Gentlemen, I can see state without equivalence that 1974 will be the best year in our history."

And the man who said to economic adviser Alan Greenspan, "As long as you're talking about suffering, would you put in a plug for the brokers?"

We mustn't ignore the person who said to Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., one early Saturday morning, "Let's have one more for the road."

Or the aide of Gen. George



### Hess Can't See Wife Alone for Christmas

**BERLIN.** Dec. 20 (UPI).—Rudolf Hess, once deputy leader of the Nazi Third Reich and now the only inmate of the Spandau war-crimes prison, will not be allowed to see his wife privately at Christmas. Hess's son said today. The father, 80, has been in detention for 33 years.

Wolf Rüdiger Hess, son of the former deputy führer, said the Allied powers controlling Spandau Prison turned down his mother's request to see her husband privately, with the laconic statement that "the Allied prison in Spandau is not in a position to grant the request."

Brown who told him on a plane going down to Duke University. "I just read an article where the Jews own all the banks and newspapers in America."

And there was the lawyer at AT&T who told top executives, "The government wouldn't dare file an anti-trust suit against the telephone company."

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Not to mention the person who advised Nelson Rockefeller, "If the committee asks you about the Arthur Goldberg book, you don't know anything about it."

Or the aide who then said to Rockefeller, "If they press you on it, say your brother Lawrence去做."

As long as we're giving out awards, why not one to the administration genius who said, "Mr. President, the only way to fight inflation is for you to go on television wearing a WIN button."

What about the agriculture economist who wrote in his report, "We should have a bumper sugar crop this year."

And the friend of Richard Burton who told him in a private, "Have you ever thought of telling the world what you really think of Winston Churchill?"

Or the Kremlin man who told Brezhnev, "Let Solzhenitsyn leave the country. It will shut him up."

And the Greek general who said, "Now is the time to overthrow Makarios of Cyprus, while the Turks are weak."

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Or the business manager who called Andy Williams and said, "How would you like to put \$35,000 in a great oil deal?"

Or the Ohio State Democratic campaign manager who told Gov. John Gilligan on election night, "Now that you've beaten Rhodes, let's go for the presidency in 1976."

And the trainer who said to George Foreman in Zaire, "You've got all on the ropes. Keep doing what you're doing and you'll knock him out."

And finally to that unknown companion of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz who said to him, "Have you heard the latest Italian joke about the Pope?"

But things have changed. Upstairs, in the offices above the bourse, diamond merchants are cutting prices by as much as 15 per cent on some stones. Some big manufacturers have curtailed production. Layoffs and a cut in the work week from five to three days have left some previously busy factories half-empty. According to one union, 1,500 diamond workers are fully or partially unemployed. And the diamond exchange expects exports this year to be slightly less than the originally expected high of \$1 billion.

Even the newer hotels, built in the boom of the early '70s, are complaining that business is not good. Paul Hosken, manager of the luxurious and modern Plaza Hotel, recalls that the hotel was full

In this insulated and self-protective community, there is a tendency to keep things in the family. So far, dealers are publicly optimistic about the future.

## Caution in Antwerp: Diamond Market Down

By Jane Friedman

**ANTWERP (IWT).**—There's an old expression that "as long as the harbor grows and the little stone turns, everything goes well in Antwerp."

Today, people in Antwerp (Belgium's second largest city with a population of 250,000) are apt to cite this expression because that little stone, the diamond, is not doing so well. With economic crises in the United States, Japan and Europe, consumers are staying away from luxury goods. Although investors continue to drive up the price of gold, diamonds have lost their attraction. The situation has touched the 20,000 dealers, brokers, cutters and polishers who make Antwerp the world's largest diamond center. In this insulated and self-protective community, there is a tendency to keep things in the family. So far, dealers are publicly optimistic about the future. But in private, some say this is the worst recession since the 1930s and that if it worsens it could shake up the diamond industry and the city too.

"There's an air of quiet resignation and caution here," says Jacques Nutkewitz, president of the Bourse Van Diamonds, Antwerp's largest diamond exchange. On the surface, that is hard to see. On any normal gray and rainy day in Antwerp, brokers and dealers rush around the diamond district on the Pelikanstraat joking with colleagues. In the main hall of the Bourse Van Diamonds, at No. 78, buyers and sellers haggle over rough and polished stones in several languages.

### Changed Situation

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The big dealers think that they will be able to ride out the storm. Leiser Glass, who says that he is the largest importer of rough diamonds in Antwerp, reports

that his sales have declined by 30 per cent over the past three months. But his optimism remains. "I believe in diamonds," he says.

Glass, among others, has reason to believe. In the past few years, as currencies wobbled and fell on world markets, investors bought diamonds, doubling their price to the point that today, a one-carat perfect diamond can cost, wholesale, \$6,000. The merchants on Pelikanstraat thrived. "We could sell anything and we did," says one with cheerful nostalgia. Dealers bought parcels "in the dark," without prior examination—the market was that good. Thousands of offices opened, fortunes were made. And fortunes were eaten up.

But "if it was easy before," says the 58-year-old Nutkewitz, "now you have to push. Unfortunately, people want to remain liquid." Those workers at the bottom of the scale are hurting. One polisher, who came to Antwerp after work dried up in New York, has been hunting for a job for six weeks. "After New Year's, I've got to start work," he says. "What I made in the States, I'm eating up here. And I'm not the only one. There are thousands like me. People just don't know what they're going to do and they're afraid." He and his wife are living with her sister to save money.

Although the larger dealers have not abandoned their penchant for good restaurants and winter ski vacations, the smaller ones have cut down.

The situation is worsened by the fact that 12,000 "Anversois" who assemble automobiles for General Motors and Ford have been laid off one week a month for the past six months. City officials deny it, but business in Antwerp seems lackluster. All along the Kaiserdorf, the main street near the train station, cafés where doyennes used to pass the afternoons over pastries and coffee are dotted with empty chairs and tables. The boutiques of Godiva and Corne de la Toison, Belgium's racy chocolate makers, just opposite each other on the street, are empty. The Century Hotel, which used to greet streams of visiting businessmen, looks desolate.

The big dealers think that they will be able to ride out the storm. Leiser Glass, who says that he is the largest importer of rough diamonds in Antwerp, reports

that his sales have declined by 30 per cent over the past three months. But his optimism remains. "I believe in diamonds," he says.

when it opened two years ago. "Even with all the new hotels, we could hold an 85 per cent occupancy rate." People would reserve without even asking the price. But with the oil crisis, the problems started. Now instead of staying one week or two, the men will stay three nights and they always complain about the price. Last week, one client came to me to apologize. He had arrived Sunday evening and was leaving Monday. There just wasn't enough work." Today, the Plaza receives 7 per cent fewer customers, mostly says Hosken, because the automobile and diamond trades are down.

The glow on diamond row and the drop in prices brings up an obvious question: Are diamonds a good investment? Despite the current trend, diamond men believe that, barring the collapse of the Western economic system, once the energy crisis is over, diamond prices have nowhere to go but up. They add that gem diamonds are a better long-term investment than gold—for several reasons.

### Other Arguments

First, the supply of diamonds will be limited, by natural supply and by the DeBeers Corp., which controls 90 per cent of the world's diamond mines. In December, DeBeers cut back its diamond supplies to customers all over the world in order to match supply to shrinking demand. Second, the cost of mining and producing diamonds is rising and will continue to rise, pushing up their cost.

The other arguments are well known. Diamonds are small; they can be taken with the investor in case he has to move with speed. Finally, a diamond is beautiful.

There are some in Antwerp who feel things will never improve. Paul Hosken is pessimistic. "We thought we solved all our problems after World War II," he said. "But 30 years later all those problems we put in the refrigerator are coming out and we can't put them back in again."

But while some are gloomy, many who work on Pelikanstraat who have been through bad times before, are stoic and confident that times will improve. It is this "belief in diamonds" which keeps them joking about their bad luck and at the same time seeking the perfect stone, and the perfect deal, whether in the street, at lunch or in the office.

## PEOPLE: Onassis Said to Be in Perfect Health

A spokesman for Aristotle Onassis dismissed as totally false reports that the Greek shipping magnate is seriously ill. "He is in perfect health. He went out to dinner last night (Thursday) but I don't know where or with whom," the spokesman said in Paris Friday. Earlier in the week Greek newspapers had quoted sources close to the Onassis family as saying he was seriously ill and expressing concern for his life. Onassis was in New York hospitalized in early November for what was described as a check-up. His wife Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is not now in Paris. The family spokesman said he did not know where Onassis would spend Christmas. But he is due in Athens shortly to discuss with the government his desire to surrender his franchise to run Olympic Airways.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., had "routine" surgery for kidney stones Friday at Madigan Army Medical Center near Tacoma. A spokesman said that the 83-year-old senator had been undergoing treatment for the condition for some time.

Director Mike Nichols has been granted a divorce from his wife, the former Patricia Margot, in Connecticut. The couple separated 10 years ago, shortly after the birth of their only child. And in London, American actress Gayle Hunnicutt, 30, has divorced actor-director David Hemmings, 33.

QUITTING: Former New Zealand Prime Minister Sir John Marshall, 81, died Nov. 26. Marshall, a retired naval officer, became prime minister in February, 1975, when the National party was in power, but bowed out the following November when Labor won a landslide victory. He founded the party leadership in July in response to criticism that he was insufficiently aggressive. He has been in politics for 30 years.

WINNER: Edward Keller, 49, a Pittsburgh policeman of nearly \$600,000 in the Irish Sweepstakes. The odds against his winning the top prize were 3,373,310 to 1. He says he's not going to go out and blow it. The first thing I'll do is pay off my house. By the time Uncle Sam gets through with it, there won't be much left."

Italian movie comedian Alberto Sordi says his next film will be about U.S. Secretary of State James G. Synodus—best known as Jimmy, the Greaser in "The Godfather." The couple separated 10 years ago, shortly after the birth of their only child. And in London, American actress Gayle Hunnicutt, 30, has divorced actor-director David Hemmings, 33.

Aristotle Onassis . . . due in Athene

Henry Kissinger. "They may have some resemblance to the singer," Sordi said. "I want to capitalize on this in my next movie in which I will act."

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